

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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San Francisco ... 29	Yokohama ... 25
Hongkong ... July 2	Nagasaki ... 29
Tientsin ... 25	Foochow ... 27

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Force.	Hygro-		Thermo-	Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atched Therm.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. Min.	
July 17	29.59	74.0	N.E.	3	74.0	73.5	77.5 72.0	O
18	29.84	73.5	S.E.	1	73.5	73.0	73.5 71.5	R.S.
19	29.89	80.0	South	1	80.0	77.0	80.0 72.0	B.
20	29.85	76.0	West	3	76.0	74.0	84.0 74.0	R.
21	29.95	83.0	N.W.	1	83.0	81.0	83.0 75.0	B.
22	29.93	80.0	East	2	80.0	78.0	84.0 76.0	C
23	29.92	85.0	S.E.	1	85.0	80.0	84.0 77.0	C.
24	29.84	85.0	South	2	85.0	80.0	87.0 77.5	C.
25	29.81	85.0	S.W.	2	85.0	81.0	80.5 80.5	C.
26	29.73	86.0	South	1	86.0	83.0	81.0 82.0	C.
27	29.68	88.0	S.W.	2	88.0	80.0	89.0 81.0	R.C.
28	29.85	86.0	South	2	86.0	72.5	93.0 78.5	C.
29	29.94	81.0	"	2	81.0	77.0	81.0 76.0	C.
30	29.90	86.0	S.W.	1	85.5	89.0	87.0 79.0	O.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

BIRTHS.

HUNT.—On the 29th of July, 1901, at the Victoria Nursing Home, the wife of J. Hunt, of a son.

O'BRIEN-BUTLER.—On the 22nd instant at Foochow the wife of P. E. O'Brien-Butler, H. M. Consul, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOULE-RIDDALL.—On the 12th of June, 1901, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Belfast, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Very Reverend the Dean of Connor, D.D., and the Venerable Archdeacon Moule, B.D., and the Reverend E. P. Riddall, M.A., William Augustus Handley, third son of the Venerable Archdeacon Moule, Rector of Compton Valence, Dorset, and for many years C.M.S. Missionary in Mid-China, to Minna, second surviving daughter of the Reverend Canon Riddall, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Magdalene.

DEATHS.

GOLDING.—At the Victoria Nursing Home on the 28th of July, 1901, Thomas B. Golding, aged 65 years.

McALL.—At Wuchang, on the 25th instant, Winifred (Bateman), the dearly beloved wife of Dr. P. L. McAll, London Mission, Hankow.

YEH.—At No. 1009, Broadway, on the 27th of July, 1901, at 3 p.m., Yeh Sung-ching, eldest son of the late Yeh Ching-chong, aged 34 years.

HUTCHISON.—On the 23rd of July, 1901, at Seoul, Corea, William Duffon Hutchison, aged 43 years. (By telegraph).

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LONDON (E.C.)

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901.

THE HUANGPU CONSERVANCY SCHEME.

Now that a scheme for the improvement and conservancy of the Huangpu bids fair to be shortly undertaken in earnest, remarks are heard that the public of Shanghai has never been sufficiently informed on the subject. It is difficult to understand how such remarks can be seriously made, considering that the question has been constantly discussed for nearly forty years in the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Council, and the Press, has been a subject for humorous songs in burlesques, and has forced itself on the notice of everyone who uses the river for business or pleasure, or even walks along the Bund or in the Public Garden, or crosses the Garden Bridge. It is impossible to conceive that there is any person of ordinary intelligence in Shanghai who does not know of the reiterated efforts that have been made to prevent the Huangpu from degenerating, as it must do if it is left alone much longer, into a mere canal, when Shanghai will cease to be a seaport and become like Foochow.

It is unnecessary, we trust, to labour this point; our fellow-residents, we are convinced, take too much interest in the prosperity of the city they have made their home not to maintain an intelligent knowledge of what is being done to maintain that prosperity.

There are again, we unders and, some who still question the necessity for any great effort to improve and conserve the river. They point to the large vessels which still come up to Shanghai, and say that there is as much water now on the Bar as there ever was, and that any way the river will last their time. The question is not, of course, whether there is still a deep—though very narrow—channel, but the general deterioration and restriction of the channel by silting. As early as 1863, 38 years ago, the then harbour-master reported that funds were needed to prevent encroachments on the banks of the Huangpu, and to conserve and deepen the main channel. In 1872 the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce drew the attention of the Minister at Peking to the unsatisfactory nature of the Woosung Bar. The reply received was that Mr. (now Sir Robert) Hart had been instructed to give the matter early attention. The Russian Minister through his Consul replied to the effect that he would not fail, together with his colleagues, to maintain an interest in this question, the necessity for a solution of which will year after year, he said, be more strongly felt. In 1873 the talented managing partner here of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the late Mr. F. B. Johnson, addressed a letter on the subject to Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Wade, the British Minister at Peking, winding up with an enquiry as to whether H.E. would support a demand should it be made by the community, for the ratepayers of Shanghai to undertake the conservancy of the river, should the Chinese still decline to assume their obligations. Representations continued to be made by the Chamber of Commerce, the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. G. F. Seward, and others, year after year; and in 1880 a great public meeting was held here at which it was decided that the river must be taken in hand, and that the community would tax itself to find a large portion of the necessary funds. We need not go on reproducing these details; it is enough to quote the latest deliverance from an unequalled authority, Captain Bisbee, who writes in the recently published Customs annual report on the trade of Shanghai: "The Woosung Inner Bar has given less trouble than in some previous years; but the general change" (the italics are ours) "in the lower portion of the Huangpu is all for the worse, the narrowing of the bed of the river and of the navigable channel going on at a constantly accelerating pace from year to year." This is the opinion of all those who really know anything about the river.

Our own Government, it was seen lately with pleasure, realises the necessity for action. In the recent China debate, Lord Cranborne stated that it was among the immediate duties of the Government "to enter into serious negotiations for the improvement of waterways in China."

As we announced not long since, a Special Commission of the Diplomatic Body, appointed from the Ministers of the Powers most concerned in the trade of Shanghai, has been sitting at Peking, and has drawn up a scheme for the conservancy of the river, based on the plan proposed by the Chamber of Commerce in 1899, to the cost of which the Shanghai community is to be asked to subscribe, as it volunteered to do twenty-one years ago. Shanghai's contribution will take the form of a very small tax on land, which it is able to pay without the smallest inconvenience, particularly when the enormous appreciation in the last few years is considered, and a slight addition to the dues on merchandise, which it is safe to say will not be felt at all. Every resident in Shanghai will, directly or indirectly, be benefited by the improvement of the river, but the greatest gainers will be the landowners, who would be the greatest losers if Shanghai were allowed to become another Foochow. Still it is possible that there will be opposition from some landowners, as there is no class that so often opposes improvements from which it is the first to derive benefit. The common sense of Shanghai, however, may be trusted to make short work of such purblind opposition. Mr. Hewett has lately been up to Peking as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce to explain the Chamber's proposal, and the Ministers have had under consideration and, it is understood, have unanimously approved the Draft Convention prepared by the special commission with its accompanying rules, the intention being to make the conservancy of the Huangpu, as well as of the Peiho, one of the conditions of peace with China. The approval of the whole Diplomatic Body is not, however, final, their action having to be ratified by their respective Governments, but there is little doubt that this will be given in principle, though there may be some alterations in details; and another year should see the beginning of a work for whose undertaking Shanghai has been asking for nearly forty years.

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 24th of June arrived here on the 25th inst. by the N.-D. L. S. König Albert.

THE American mail of the 29th of June arrived here on the 25th inst. by the P. M. S. China.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 8th of July arrived here on the 27th inst. by the R. M. S. Empress of China.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Stuttgart.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS' SPECIAL SERVICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Bombay, 24th July.

A FRESH HONOUR FOR LORD CROMER.

Viscount Cromer, Minister Plenipotentiary at Cairo, has been created an Earl.

THE HOMEWARD PROGRESS OF THE FIELD-MARSHAL.

Count von Waldersee has arrived at Suez.

A FRESH HONOUR FOR LORD MILNER.

The freedom of the City has been presented to Lord Milner at the Guildhall.

THE KING'S ACCESSION DECLARATION.

The Bill modifying the declaration in support of the Protestant Religion made by the King on his Accession has passed its second reading in the House of Lords.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. FRESH BOER SUCCESSES.

Lord Kitchener reports that Commandant Scheepers has captured and burned a train with 113 details near Beaufort West. We had three killed and thirteen wounded.

Commandant Kritzinger near Cradock attacked Crabbe, who retired on Mortimer after fighting all day. His casualties were slight.

THE FOREIGN GARRISONS IN SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne explained in the House of Commons that the temporary presence of foreign troops in Shanghai does not constitute an alienation of Chinese territory, or an infringement of the Chinese assurances to Great Britain with regard to the Yangtze Valley.

25th July.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY SEEKS VINDICATION.

The U. S. Admiralty has acceded to Admiral Schley's request for a Court of Enquiry into his conduct at the battle of Santiago, a recently published history of the U. S. Navy having accused him of cowardice and mendacity.

THE LOSS OF CROPS IN THE STATES.

The heat and drought continue unabated in the central and western States of the Union. It is estimated that the loss of crops in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas amounts to 312,000,000 bushels, being equal to half of last year's production.

26th July.

THE HONGKONG DOCKYARD.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary to the Admiralty, stated in the House that the naval advisers of the Admiralty had fully considered the suggestion regarding the removal of the Hongkong Dockyard to the mainland, and had decided to retain the present site, the area of which had been much extended.

THE FOREIGN CONTINGENTS IN SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that there was no reason to believe that any foreign governments desire to retain troops permanently in Shanghai.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
ANOTHER INVASION OF
CAPE COLONY.

There are various reports that the Boers are again preparing to invade Cape Colony on a large scale.

FORTUNATE CANADA.

It is expected that Canada will have a phenomenal wheat harvest.

27th July.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BRUNEI
AND WEIHAIWEI.

The "Gazette" contains an Order in Council dealing with the administration of justice in the Sultanate of Brunei, also an Order for the government of Weihaiwei under a Commissioner.

THE INDEMNITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House that the negotiations with reference to the Chinese indemnity were on the point of coming to a conclusion.

THE OCCUPATION OF SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne stated that it was understood the occupation of Shanghai by foreign troops was a temporary one.

Great Britain is not in a position to dictate to Foreign Powers regarding China.

RUSSIA WILL GIVE UP THE
NORTHERN RAILWAY AT SOME
TIME.

There is no reason to believe, according to Lord Cranborne, that the Russians, when the proper time comes, will not give up the section of the Northern Railway outside the Great Wall.

28th July.

THE COST OF GLORY.

The new German tariff, which is still subject to Parliamentary amendment, has been published. It increases the duties on all cereals, agricultural produce, and cattle. The following duties are increased as under:—

Tea	100 marks,
Raw coffee	40 "
Spices	50 "
Sugar of all kind.....	40 "

per 100 kilogrammes.

[One mark per kilogramme is equal to about 6d. per lb.—Ed.]

29th July.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

M. Doumer has started to resume his post in French Indo-China.

THE BARBARITY AT
VLAKFONTEIN.

The War Office publishes statements by Lieutenant Hern, three men of the Derbyshire Regiment, and three men of the Imperial Yeomanry, describing the shooting of wounded men by the Boers at Vlaktefontein.

AUSTRALIA TO REMAIN A WHITE
MAN'S COUNTRY.

Mr. Barton, Premier of the Commonwealth, has introduced a Bill into the Australian parliament containing drastic restrictions on immigration, including an educational test.

30th July.

A STERLING RECOGNITION OF
EARL ROBERTS'S SERVICES.

H. M. the King has sent a message to Parliament to the effect that considering Earl Roberts's eminent services, and desiring to confer a signal mark of his favour, he recommends granting the Commander-in-Chief the sum of £100,000.

THE RISING IN SOMALILAND.

The Mad Mullah has been defeated with heavy loss.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE STATES.

The drought has broken in the United States and the crop news is better.

IRISH MEMBERS AGAIN.

There was a scene in the House of Commons last night in the debate on the Rating Bill. Mr. William Redmond and Mr. Patrick O'Brien were suspended for the sitting for disregarding the authority of the Speaker.

(SPECIAL SERVICE.)

London, 24th July.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S DEMAND FOR
VINDICATION.

Admiral Schley, U. S. N., has demanded a Court of Enquiry, the writer of a naval history of the recent war with Spain having suggested that there is an official basis for accusing the Admiral of cowardice and incapacity.

THE SPANISH PREMIER'S
PROGRAMME.

Señor Sagasta has announced that the Spanish Government's programme includes army reform, the establishment of naval bases for the formation of squadrons, and the farming out of the arsenals.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN
SIBERIA.

The wheat and other grain crops in Siberia are a total failure.

COMMERCIAL.

The Liverpool cotton market is slow. Rains in the Cotton States have induced heavy American selling

orders at weakening prices. A small trade is doing at Manchester, but the export of yarn is improving.

25th July.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE WAR.

Numerous honours and promotions in connection with the operations in China have been gazetted.

FINANCIAL.

Consols are quoted £92½. Market rate for short loans 1½ to 2½. Japanese new loan, £75.

26th July.

THE FOREIGN GARRISON IN
SHANGHAI.

Lord Cranborne, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said there was no reason to believe that any Government desired to retain troops permanently in Shanghai.

THE RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO
"JUMP" THE RAILWAY CO.'S
CLAIM AT TIENTSIN.

In reference to the Tientsin dispute, Lord Cranborne said that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had informed Russia that, pending a decision, the *status quo* is to remain, enabling the railway administration as owners of the land to continue their operations without Russian obstruction.

THE HONGKONG NAVAL YARD.

Capt. Pretyma, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House in reply to Mr. Bowles, that it had been decided to retain the dock site in Hongkong, although the opinion of the engineers was unfavourable to it. £150,000 has been already spent and the Government were therefore unable to consent to the suspension of the work.

27th July.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY IN
CHINA.

Lord Cranborne, in the China debate in the House, said that it would soon be the duty of the Government to enter into serious negotiations for the improvement of the waterways in China, the establishment of inland navigation routes, the link question, and generally the protection of foreign residents and the right of residence in walled cities.

Referring to Tientsin, he said that though the Russian military had occasionally omitted to show careful deference to the agreement (as to the land claimed by the Railway Co.), the Russian Government had received Great Britain's representations in a different spirit.

29th July.

EARL ROBERTS.

A message to Parliament from H. M. the King asks for a grant of £100,000 for Earl Roberts.

A BELATED REMONSTRANCE.

The "Times" says that the Powers have hindered and deferred reform in China by loading her with an enormous debt.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

Hongkong, 24th July.

AFLOAT AT LAST.

The dredger Canton River was raised to the surface at 9 o'clock this morning, and is apparently watertight and in good condition. She will be towed to the Kowloon Docks, and probably sold by the Commercial Union Insurance Co. and her other London underwriters.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO GERMANY.

Prince Chun is expected here at daylight to-morrow.

THE PLAGUE.

The Welsh Fusilier who was attacked by plague has died. Mrs. Brownhill who was also attacked some time ago died yesterday.

[Captain and Mrs. Brownhill were both attacked by plague on the 10th of June last, and Captain Brownhill died on the 14th of June.—Ed.]

25th July.

PRINCE CHUN AT HONGKONG. ATTENTIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A CHARACTERISTIC MUDDLE.

The N.-D. L. S. Bayern having anchored in the harbour, Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, visited Prince Chun at 9 a.m.

The Prince arrived at Blake Pier to return the Governor's visit at 10.30 a.m., though he was not expected until eleven. There were no police and no guard of honour present; the Prince waited on his launch for some minutes, and then landed.

The scene was disgraceful; the Prince's suite had practically to force their way through crowds of coolies to Government House, no police being present there or en route.

Prince Chun was three-quarters of an hour with the Governor, signed his name in the visitors' book, and was photographed at his own request with the Governor alone, and with the assembled company.

The police escort having arrived at last, the Prince with his suite proceeded in chairs to the Chinese Club, where he was entertained for half-an-hour, the Club being tastefully decorated.

The Prince then proceeded to the Peak with the Governor on the one o'clock tram.

The Governor will call again on the Prince at 5 p.m., the "Bayern" leaving at 6 for Singapore.

[We are glad to see that the Hongkong Government did not share the view of our Municipal Council, that no public attention should be paid to Prince Chun, because he is on a penitential mission.—Ed.]

27th July.

THE STAYING OF THE PLAGUE.

For two consecutive days, to noon on Friday, there have been no new cases of plague or deaths.

THE SUBMARINE DREDGER.

The Canton River was safely brought to the Kowloon Dock on Friday afternoon.

29th July.

SICKNESS IN THE HONGKONG GARRISON.

There were two deaths on Sunday morning among the British troops caused by heat-stroke and fever. The percentage of sickness and fever amongst the troops is remarkably high, there being sixty cases in hospital, several very serious.

MOVEMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRAL BAYLE.

The French Admiral returned yesterday from a visit to Canton, and is leaving for the north in a day or two.

30th July.

THE PLAGUE.

One case of plague among Europeans, that of a child, was reported on Monday.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. ECLIPSE.

H. M. S. Eclipse arrived from home yesterday.

Kobe, 24th July.

STRANDING OF THE KINSHU MARU.

The N. Y. K. S. Kinshu Maru is ashore near Saishunto, Quelpart. Passengers, crew, and mails safe. The N. Y. K. S. Wakanoura Maru goes to her assistance.

Singapore, 24th July.

THE HERMIONE'S RELIEF.

H. M. S. Eclipse left Singapore for China at noon to-day.

[H. M. S. Eclipse is a 2nd-class cruiser of 5,600 tons' displacement and 19½ knots' speed, with 30 guns including 4 Maxims and a complement of 477.—Ed.]

25th July.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

Ten of the prisoners in the bank note robbery case, including one woman, were committed for trial at the assizes to-day.

Foochow, 26th July.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT FOOCHOW.

A di-astrous fire broke out at 1 o'clock to-day in the centre of the foreign business quarter. The hongks burnt are Gilman & Co.'s; John Gittins & Co.'s, old and new; Odell & Co.'s; Robert Anderson & Co.'s; the Chartered Bank of India, etc.; F. Cave Thomas & Co.'s; and Fraser, Ramsay & Co.'s.

The fire is still raging.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

Peking, 26th July.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

To-day full agreements as to the main points of the indemnity question having

been reached between the Foreign Ministers, it is expected that the entire negotiations will very shortly be completed.

Berlin, 28th July.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The French Government announces that Lieutenant-General Voyron, Commander-in-chief of the French Expeditionary Corps, will leave China on the 15th of August.

According to a message from President McKinley free trade has been introduced between the United States of America and Porto Rico, where a civil government has also been established.

The Brooklyn bridge is settling down; all vehicular traffic has been stopped.

Peking, 28th July.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Commander of the German expeditionary corps, Lieutenant-General von Lassel, has arrived in Peking, to bid farewell to the German Minister. He stays at the German Legation. General von Lassel intends to start from Shanghai homeward by the mail steamer König Albert on the 17th of August.

Berlin, 29th July.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The draft of a new tariff for the German Empire, which has been published by the Chancellor after consultation with the Ministers of Finance of some of the leading States, proposes to considerably enhance all duties tending to protect agricultural products, while the duties for the protection of industrial products remain almost unchanged. Until now the Bundesrath has not dealt with the matter. There is great dissatisfaction with the proposals in Russia, where the Press is unanimous in condemning the economical policy on which the tariff is based, and expresses the conviction that both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag will throw out the proposals of the Chancellor.

The former French Minister at Peking, M. Piclion, has arrived in Paris. He expressed his conviction that order has been permanently restored in China. He laid special stress upon the concord and comradeship existing between the French and German troops, and spoke rather heartily of the work done by the Commander-in-chief of the Allies, Count Waldersee.

The Press of St. Petersburg announces that the German Emperor and the Czar will have an interview at Danzig. The Czar has accepted an invitation of His Majesty the Emperor to be present at the grand manoeuvres, during which the Army and Navy will act together on a very large scale.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		1901.			Rainfall in inches.
		Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min. Max.	
July	24	.....	78°.2	... 96°.2	.....
"	25	.....	80°.9	... 94°.0	.....
"	26	.....	81°.8	... 96°.5	0.18
"	27	.....	76°.0	... 97°.8	.....
"	28	.....	78°.0	... 81°.8	0.86
"	29	.....	75°.3	... 89°.9	.....
"	30	.....	77°.5	... 90°.5	0.10
		1900.			Rainfall in inches.
		Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min. Max.	
July	24	.....	81°.3	... 98°.0	.....
"	25	.....	80°.3	... 93°.0	.....
"	26	.....	79°.9	... 94°.0	00.3
"	27	.....	79°.0	... 91°.6	.....
"	28	.....	79°.0	... 91°.5	.....
"	29	.....	79°.0	... 89°.1	.....
"	30	.....	76°.2	... 89°.0	.....

THE mercantile community has reason to congratulate Sir Ernest Satow on the fact that single-handed

he has succeeded in preventing an increase of the Customs tariff beyond five per cent *ad valorem*.

THE fire bells on Friday at 6.30 a.m. announced a fire in No. 1 District and supposed to be in Scott Road, but though the Brigade turned out they were unable to find any place on fire. All their trouble being of no avail, the alarm being a false one, they quietly returned to their various depôts. A fire occurred earlier—at 4 a.m.—in the native city, but being of small consequence and quickly extinguished no alarm was rung. Another fire was reported yesterday afternoon as occurring at an ice house in West Hongkew. No alarm was given as it was almost immediately extinguished by the police and natives in the vicinity.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday at 2.15 a.m. in the upper story of a Chinese house in the Rue du Consulat, French Town, situated between the Rue des Pères and the Rue Hué. Some four houses facing the street were burned, and three at the back badly damaged by fire and water. Luckily there were fire walls on each side, which prevented the flames from spreading. The Brigade turned out promptly and after seeing the fire well under, left the latter part of the work to their confrères, the French Fire Brigade, who reeled up hose about 4 a.m.

MONDAY, being the anniversary of the death of King Humbert of Italy, the flag at the Italian Consulate was at half-mast, and several of the Italian hong's displayed the national flag at half-mast in memory of the event.

THE news of the death of Mr. Thomas B. Golding at the age of 65 will be heard with general regret. Mr. Golding fought as a private at the battle of the Alma and in the subsequent operations in the Crimea, and came to China with the British troops in 1860. He left the army here as a non-commissioned officer, and established himself as a real estate and share broker, being always greatly liked and respected. He was a very intelligent man, very fond of reading, especially history, and was a frequent contributor to our correspondence columns. His funeral took place on Monday at the Palsienjao Cemetery.

MADAME ARRANGER and her children return heartfelt thanks to all friends for the many kind messages of condolence and tokens of sympathy received.

THE Prince Kung who, according to some native papers, is shortly expected in Shanghai, can hardly be the formerly well-known sixth Prince, Uncle of the Emperor, seeing that he died in May, 1898.

ON Wednesday morning the body of a coolie was found lying in a ditch at the side of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway, about half-way between Shanghai and the Rifle Butts. The body was gashed in several places and it is evident that death was caused by foul play. On the top of the railway embankment there were signs of a struggle and blood-stains were found. It is reported that several people saw a struggle between two men at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, but did not interfere. An inquest is to be held by the Chinese magistrate and until this takes place the body is to remain on the spot.

ABOUT noon on Tuesday a fuse and a wire of an electric light broke in the Hankow Road. Upon hearing of the matter, Mr. J. Ord, Engineer of the Fire Department, obtained a ladder and went up the post to endeavour to repair the accident, but most unfortunately received a severe shock and fell a distance of about 20 feet, sustaining injury to his leg, singed hands, and scratches on his body. He was taken to a doctor who dressed his leg, the injury proving to be a sprain, and he was afterwards taken home. We are glad to say there are hopes of a speedy recovery,

although he is at present suffering from the electric shock.

It will be good news for the large section of the community that uses the British Post Office, that in order to relieve congestion at the office where money orders, registration, and parcel business are transacted, a separate department for the two latter services has now been added to the office by enclosing the verandah at the east end of the building. In this new department—Parcels and Registration office—stamps may be obtained and receipts granted by clerks on the spot, thus avoiding the delays hitherto experienced. The present Acting Postmaster is practically displaying his determination to introduce new life into this hitherto somnolent institution.

A SUNGKIANG dispatch reports a sad accident to a passenger boat near Minghong, whilst en route on the night of the 27th inst., from Shanghai to Sungkiang. The passenger boat was being towed by a steam-launch, the former containing Yang K'è-ming, Major of the Sungkiang garrison, the son of the Colonel Commandant of the garrison, several soldiers acting as servants to the Major, and several licentiate and merchants of Sungkiang, making a total of seventeen souls. Just as the boat was passing the vicinity of Minghong there suddenly arose strong gusts of wind accompanied by a terrific thunderstorm and the boat capsized, throwing all the inmates into the surging waters. Only eleven out of the seventeen passengers were finally rescued, Major Yang and two merchants being amongst the drowned.

THE C. M. S. Kiangyang reports: Sual and Meishun ashore below Hankow on the 21st; Kiangkwan ashore above Christmas Island on the 22nd; and Talee Maru ashore on Fitzroy Island on the 22nd.

We are informed that the Kiangkwan is badly ashore in a farmyard some 50 feet above the ordinary level of the river. In attempting to tow her off the C. N. S. Tatung which went into dock here on Tuesday, got damaged by coming in contact with the river bank. On the 22nd two Japanese boats were standing by the Talee Maru, but she was still aground. The watermark at Hankow on the 20th inst. was 46 feet 2 inches, but it is not likely to rise any more. If the above-mentioned boats do not get off this week, they are likely to remain in fixtures for some time.

UNDER the heading "Latest News" the "Echo de Chine" of Thursday says that the French Socialist, Radical, and Governmental papers agree that the recent elections indicate a marked evolution towards the Left, and have been a splendid victory for the Republican cause. The Moderate and Conservative papers say that the success mainly belongs to the Progressists.

Friday's "Echo de Chine" says that telegraphic news had arrived from Pretoria that the Boers had succeeded in destroying a train full of provisions and ammunition near Beaufort. The British lost about 100 men.

It was reported at London that fresh negotiations for peace had been opened with the Transvaal.

The news from Shansi is of the worst. Tung Fu-hsiang and Prince Tuan are scouring the country with numbers of troops under their command. There is no news of the Belgian missionaries in Mongolia. Li Hung-chang has been asked to furnish an assurance that they are safe, but the Chinese plenipotentiary refused to give a precise answer on the subject.

[It will be seen that there is no confirmation whatever of this bad news from Shansi in our letters from Taiyuanfu to the 9th inst.—Ed.]

Monday's "Echo de Chine" says that M. Pichon (ex-French Minister to China), on his arrival at Paris via New York, was received at the Western terminus by the

representatives of MM. Loubet and Delcassé, in the midst of the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd.

Assurances have been received from Peking that the definitive peace protocol will be signed within a fortnight from now.

Yesterday's "Echo de Chine" says that M. Loubet on Saturday received M. Doumer, who left Paris the same evening to embark the next day at Marseilles. The Governor-General has stated that his stay in Indo-China will not exceed eight months, which he considers necessary to complete his task.

The death is announced of General Bezin.

LORD CRANBORNE says that the occupation of Shanghai by foreign troops is only temporary, but the indications we see here, news of which must have been reported to the Foreign Office, are more in accord with the following statement in the Paris "Journal des Débats," quoted in yesterday's "Echo de Chine":—"Like Germany, France has a garrison of 800 men at Shanghai, and no more than the German garrison will this French garrison be diminished or withdrawn, until the policy of spheres of influence takes it away and hands over the Yangtze to Great Britain. This great change, generally undesirable, can only result from international agreement, and not merely from the more or less trenchant declarations of British newspapers or speakers." Therefore, if Lord Cranborne and the "Débats" are both right, the time for Great Britain's taking over the Yangtze Valley is not far distant; but it is almost certain that Lord Cranborne has not mastered his subject, and that his ignorance of the situation in China is almost phenomenal.

In reference to the recent telegram from Bombay which stated that dust-storms and rain had ruined the crops of the Afridis, and that a number of dead locusts with the thorax infested with maggots had been found round Quetta and Pishin, a correspondent writes us:—

"The damaged ears of wheat should have been examined as well as the thorax of the dead locusts. It might have been found that the maggot in both cases was identical. The dust-storm in that case deposited the germs both on insect and plant."

"The dust-storms that rage in the north-west of China, blowing south-east from the desert, deposit germs while the wheat is in flower which develop into a brick-red maggot. Three years ago Kiutse-kuan on the Tan stream in West Hunan lost two-thirds of its wheat crop in this way. When the wheat was threshed the maggots were swept together in heaps on the threshing-floors."

A CORRESPONDENT at Amoy writes that Herr B. Krause arrived there on the 18th inst. from Shanghai by the C. M. S. Irene and assumed charge of the Imperial German Consulate, relieving Dr. O. Franke, who left for home on the following day.

WE are requested to correct a slip in our recent notice of the Kiangnan R. C. Mission. The number of priests is 159, of whom 45 are natives.

WE have received:—

From St. John's College, Shanghai:—*The St. John's Echo*, July 1901. The number consists of 22 pages in double columns, in which there is a great deal of interesting reading.

From the "China Mail" Office, Hongkong:—*The China Review or Notes and Queries on the Far East*. April and May, 1901. Edited by J. Dyer Ball, M. R. A. S.

WE have received No. 11 of Vol. I of "The Register," a magazine published semi-monthly, partly in English and partly in Japanese, at Tokio, and very ably edited by Mr. Masujima, Barrister-at-Law.

We have received the "Kiao Pao," or "Christian Advocate," for July, published in Shanghai and edited by the Rev. Y. J. Allen. Amongst other articles of interest there is a translation by the Rev. D. MacGillivray of the Rev. A. H. Smith's article on "The Hand of God in the Siege of Peking."

We have also received the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*, and the *Chung Si Chiao Hui Pao*, for August, both printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, and the latter published by the Diffusion Society.

We are kindly informed by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha that they have been advised by Mr. Eckley their Agent at Hongkong that owing to delay in the departure of the Hongkong Maru, occasioned through repairs, she will not call at Shanghai but proceed direct from Hongkong to Japan. It is expected that she will be dispatched from Hongkong about the 4th of August.

We have received a number of belated Japan papers.—The "Japan Mail" says that the 14th of July was observed very quietly in Yokohama.—The death of Baron Mori on the railway in Utsu Pass was due to too much knowledge. A pipe on the engine burst and the train began to run backwards. Baron Mori, understanding the danger if the train was running away, jumped out with his son and was killed, but the driver succeeded in stopping the train, and no one else was injured.—The report of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, for the first half of 1901 shows a net profit of 46,853 yen. It is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, write off 20,000 yen for depreciation, and carry forward 4,353 yen.—The Iwasaki colliery was flooded on the 16th and 69 lives were lost.

THOSE who are looking forward anxiously for the appearance of a connected, intelligent, and adequate history of last year's occurrences in the North, and do not want to have the trouble of piecing it together for themselves from the files, say, of the "North-China Herald," will be glad to know the void is about to be filled by the publication in October next by the Fleming H. Revell Co. of New York, of a work in two volumes by one of the ablest and most popular writers in China, who himself took a prominent part in the occurrences recorded. The title selected for the book is "China in Convulsions." The early chapters to the number of about nine, will consist largely of articles published in "The Outlook," New York, discussing such topics as the Remote Causes and the Remote Causes of the Convulsion; the Contribution of Foreigners to Chinese Discontent; a sketch of the Preliminary Rehearsals of the late Convulsion (Anti-Foreign Riots, etc.); three chapters on Why the Chinese Dislike Foreigners; one on the Political Causes of the Convulsion, and one on Reaction Against Reform as a Cause. This is followed by chapters on The Genesis of the Boxer Movement, The Spread of the Rising; and the Boxers and The Chinese Government. After this comes a Diary of the Siege in Peking, with supplement; chapters on From the Taku Forts to the Relief of Tientsin; The Punishment of Tientsin; the Punishment of Tungchow; the Punishment of Peking; Foreigners in the Interior during the Convulsion; the Native Christians During the Convulsion; and The Chinese Empire after the Convulsion. The events of the past winter are not considered in detail on account of the impossibility of ascertaining the facts at the time of writing. The work will be furnished with several maps, and numerous hitherto unpublished illustrations.

ADVICE is to hand that the silk which went forward from Japan by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s Trans-Pacific Liner Chingwo, reached New York on the 16th instant, that is, in 22 days

from Yokohama. The silk forwarded per Hyson, is due to reach New York on the 8th proximo.

We have received from Mr. H. Crombie, the manager for the Far East, Messrs. Siemssen & Co. and Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co. being the local agents, the report for 1900 of the Sun Insurance Office, which was founded in 1710. The net premium received during the year amounted to £1,070,557, being £42,920 more than in 1899; the losses paid and outstanding amounted to £634,385; the expenses of management to £372,213; and after providing for unexpired risks, there was a surplus of £131,464 transferred to credit of profit and loss account. This was on a paid-up capital of £120,000, and the shareholders' dividends for the year amounted to 95 per cent. There are various special reserves in addition to the general reserve, which is ten times the paid-up capital, and the total assets of the company on the 31st of December last were £2,383,737.

MESSRS. BUCHHEISTER & Co., Ltd., as agents for the Asbest- and Gummi-Werke Alfred Calmon A.G., Hamburg, ask us to publish the following:—

"From official reports just to hand we find that as we anticipated the asbestos house was crushed through heavy masonry falling on it. When it was determined to supply an asbestos house for Count Waldersee the idea was not at all to build a fire-proof house, but rather one which would protect His Excellency from the effects of the tropical climate. The house has fulfilled its purpose, for we learn that the Count removed his quarters from the Imperial Winter Palace to the asbestos house and that he found the change a great improvement.

"The Waldersee house was built with a view to facilitate erection and dismantling, and the wooden parts were in no way protected against the dangers of fire by being covered in with asbestos.

"One of our directors, Mr. Albert Ballin, General Manager of the Hamburg-America Line, recently had the pleasure of an interview with Count Waldersee, during which the latter expressed himself as in every way delighted with his asbestos dwelling and repeatedly referred to the same as his "life-preserver." He further stated that in view of the excellent protection afforded by the asbestos house, practically the whole of his time was spent in it, meals only being taken in the Winter Palace. The other officers present likewise appreciated the protection afforded by the house and considered it a privilege to be allowed to sleep in the rooms originally intended for the servants. From all of which will be seen that the asbestos house has amply fulfilled all expectations and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned."

The manager in Shanghai of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that he received a telegram from Tokio yesterday, stating that the Hiroshima Maru, of 3,283 tons, will take the place of the Kinshin Maru and will proceed from Kobe on the 13th prox., for Seattle direct.

The following are the resolutions that were passed at the recent extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.:—

First.—That the capital of the Company be increased to Shanghai Taels one million two hundred thousand (Tl. 1,200,000) by the creation of 2,000 shares of Shanghai Taels 100 each to rank in all respects par passu with the shares now existing.

Second.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot such newly created issue at 100 per cent premium among the existing members of the Company as to so much as may be applied for in the following manner, namely: Any member shall be entitled to apply for and to have allotted to him one new share for every five shares he now holds,

Third.—That the balance (if any) which remains unapplied for or unallotted be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly & Wals, Ltd., a copy of Mr. Wm. Arthur Cornaby's handsome and most readable and timely volume, "China Under the Search-Light."

UNDER "Latest News," Wednesday's "Echo de Chine" gives the following result of the election to the Councils-General:—

Republicans	557
Radical Socialists.....	477
Socialists	33

Total Republicans.....1,067

Reconcileds	54
Nationalists	29
Conservatives	209

Total Conservatives. 292

Second ball t required 85
The Republicans gain 47 seats.

HUNAN is the most interesting province in China. While producing the ablest and most honest soldiers and statesmen, who have helped to keep the empire together during the past half-century or more, it has been distinguished for its Conservatism and its hatred of foreigners and everything foreign. It is most interesting to see how, as was generally predicted by those who knew the character of the Hunanese, knowledge of the foreigner is turning their aversion into tolerance and respect. In another column will be found a letter from our Changteh correspondent, announcing that the missionaries had succeeded in buying a property inside the city itself. The seller, we learn, was one of the richest men in Changteh, and, curiously enough, three days before the transfer of the deed, Mr. Li, the seller, sent for one of the missionaries to see his wife who was ill. This alone shows what a change is coming over Hunan. The following day he went himself to see the missionary and reported how his wife was, and received some other medicine which he had been told to send for. He seemed very grateful, though he had never met the missionary before, and did not know that he had anything to do with the purchase of the property, which was for another mission. With characteristic Oriental politeness, he praised the foreigners' virtues and said he did not know what kind of people they were before, the invitation to see his wife having been sent by him through a friendly official. Our correspondent sends this as an example of how medical work can "open doors" or rather the minds and hearts of the people. There is no doubt in the minds of the missionaries that their safety last year was in part due to an official who had received physical benefit from the dispensary of the mission.

THE P. & O. S. Messalia, with the London mail of 5th inst., left Singapore at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 28th inst., for Shanghai.

THE French and English mails, which left Shanghai on the 12th and 17th ult., respectively, were delivered in London on the 22d instant.

THE M. M. S. Oceánien, with the French mail of the 29th ultimo, left Hongkong on Monday, the 29th instant, at 5 p.m. for Shanghai.

THE O. and O. S. Doris arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 27th inst. and may be expected to reach Shanghai on the 3rd proximo.

THE O. and O. S. Coptic arrived at San Francisco on the 25th instant.

THE R. M. S. Empress of China arrived at Hongkong yesterday at 9 a.m.

H. M. S. ALACRITY, with Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on board, arrived here

on Thursday morning from Weihaiwei. The Admiral left Hongkong on Monday in his flagship, the Glory.

H. M. S. ALACRITY left here for Japan on Monday morning and the Arethusa took her place at the British Naval Buoy on Monday afternoon.

H. M. S. REDPOLE left here on Wednesday evening for the River, to relieve H. M. S. Handy.

The silk which left here per Empress of India on the 29th ult. arrived in New York on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

The Glen Line steamer Glenshiel arrived at London on the 25th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinshiu Maru arrived at Woosung safely on Sunday afternoon and landed all mails and passengers. It will be remembered that she went ashore near Saishunto, Quelpart Island, on the 20th inst., and the Wakanoura Maru was sent to her assistance. She, however, managed to float again on the 25th, and may be expected to reach the N. Y. K.'s Wharf early this morning.

The I. C. S. Yuenwo, which arrived here on Thursday from Hankow, reports: Light, variable winds and calm, cloudy, and fine weather. Sual ashore above Yanglo; C. M. S. Kiangkwan ashore in Tungliu Reach. Men-of-war at Hankow, H. M. S. S. Handy and Woodlark; at Wuhu, H. M. S. Bramble. Country all flooded as far as can be seen.

The steamer Meishun, which was reported aground below Hankow on the 21st inst., arrived here on Thursday. It appears that she was only aground for a few hours.

The river steamer Melice on arrival on Monday collided with a Chinese junk when opposite the opium hulk Wellington, cutting it in two. The crew were rescued by a steam launch and sunbans which put out on seeing the men clinging to the wreck.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 20th instant.—In its leading article it asks whether China has been punished and concludes that Russia is the only Power that knows how to punish China.—In its article on the departure of Generals Gaselee, Lorne Campbell and Reid, it decides that though they have had little opportunity for military display, and have not been allowed to do anything much to uphold our prestige, they have shown plenty of tact, and any blame must be laid on our Government at home.—Yung Lu has sent secret emissaries to Peking to find out what the Foreign Ministers think of him.—Li Hung-chang is trying to persuade the French to move the terminus of the Paoting railway line outside the West Gate of Peking.—Large quantities of material for the Lu-Han line have been coming from Port Arthur; it is not known how it got there.—Li Hung-chang is trying to start a Chinese municipality at Peking.—Mme. de Giers laid on the 13th in the Russian Cemetery at Peking the foundation stone of a handsome monument to the memory of officers and men who lost their lives last year in the troubles.—Three Americans, James Winn, Richard Butler, and Alfred Plant, have been sentenced at the U. S. Consular Court, Tientsin, to four years' imprisonment for looting a native pawnshop at Changkoehuang near Peking. An English accomplice named Piper has been committed for trial.—The French Fête at Tientsin on the 14th was an unprecedented success; and so was the fête of the Tientsin Junior Siege Society on the 13th.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 25th inst.—The R. C. Archbishop Goethals, S.J., died at Calcutta on the 4th, aged 70. He was a Belgian by birth and was heir to immense wealth, which he devoted to religious objects, principally educational.—Mr. Lee Ah-lo, a Reformer, has taken his B.A. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and is returning to Hon-

lulu.—Many notices of Mr. F. E. Taylor's able paper on the foreign trade of China in 1900 have come back here from Europe and the States some time ago, and yet the "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 20th reviews it as "just published."—Anti-friar demonstrations are again taking place in the Philippines.—The native crew of the s.s. Belgika, which was loading wood in the Philippines, mutinied, and the captain, chief officer, chief engineer, and two of the crew were killed.—Rear-Admiral G. E. Belknap, U.S.N., died in June from blood poisoning, aged 69.—Captain (Paddy) Reeves, who succeeded the late Capt. Symons as Commodore of the P. & O. fleet, has retired and is succeeded by Capt. Loggin.—The Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., the new chaplain to the forces in Hongkong, arrived in the colony from home by the Hongkong Maru.—Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Victoria Road, Hongkong, were burnt down and gutted on the 20th inst., six dead bodies, three men and three females, being found on the back staircase of No. 7. They were evidently suffocated before the actual fire reached them.—The first five-masted ship built, the France, which has been running since 1890, has been so much injured in a hurricane that she has been abandoned.—The U. S. transport Hancock has made a record trip of 21 days from San Francisco to Manila.—Generals Malvar and Lucban, the two last insurgent Generals in the field, are both negotiating for surrender, which will end the war.—It is reported that pirates in Bac Ninh have murdered a French engineer, M. Martin, and stolen from him \$2,000, which he had with him to pay his subordinates.—The report of a mutiny on the steamer Belgika was a falsification.—The "Singapore Free Press" mentions, with reference to the revival proposed to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Kra, that the isthmus was carefully surveyed some years ago, and it was shown that the scheme was quite impracticable.—H. M. S. Linnet arrived at Plymouth from China on the 23rd ult.—A telegram from a Batavia paper says that Lord Rosebery is engaged to the Duchess of Albany, a match that has been talked about for some time.—Mr. Van Walree has left the Dutch Consular Service, and taken the management of the Netherlands Trading Co.—Mr. E. H. Joseph, formerly of D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. and lately of the firm of Jordan & Joseph, died suddenly at Hongkong on the 24th.—When the Canton River was raised on the 24th it appeared that there were no holes in her.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 24th, Tokyo to the 25th, Kobe the 26th, and Nagasaki the 28th inst.—The "Japan Times" says: "Depression of business is now being felt everywhere, especially in those trades which deal in the luxuries of life."—The total length of railways in Japan is 3,917 miles, and the total length of telegraph lines is about 21,000 miles.—The latest previous instance of such wet weather as Japan has had this summer was in 1816.—The man who stole the bank notes from the Government printing office has been arrested, and 29,650 yen of the 30,000 stolen have been recovered.—Fujiyama was to be formally opened to pilgrims on the 20th inst.—Mr. Kazuo Matsudaira, the late feudal lord of Nishinogori, having got heavily into debt through riotous living, tried to commit harakiri on the 14th inst.—The "Japan Mail" says that Baron Mori, Chief Engineer of the Nippon Railway, was run over by a train which, owing to a defect in the machinery, had got beyond control at the Usui Pass.—The Russians forbid all access to Harbin, as some 8,000 bandits are infesting the district.—The N. Y. K. S. Hiroshima Maru, which left Hongkong on the 16th of Kobe with the French mail, finding a case of plague on board, put into Kelung, where she is

quarantined for 10 days. She is to take the Kinshiu Maru's place on the Seattle line.—A very successful swimming carnival took place at Kobe on the 19th.—The statue of Napoleon from the top of the Vendôme Column, destroyed by the Communists, has been found in the Seine.—Damage was done to the extent of 5,000,000 roubles and several lives were lost at a fire at Tsaitsin in Saratoff, on the 28th ult.—The N.Y.K.S. Kumano Maru, 4,800 tons gross, was launched at Gwan on the 1st ult.—The Orient liner Lusitania, from Liverpool on the 18th of June for Montreal, with 457 steerage passengers, was wrecked off Cape Ballard on the 25th ult. No lives were lost.—On the 11th of May last, Mr. Fujimoto, while fishing off Kagawaken, caught a shark 48 feet long, weighing over 16,000 pounds.—Forty Korean Government students are starving in Tokio, having received no remittances for 6 months.—Mr. A. O. Gay was in his 82nd year when he died, and was the sole partner in Walsli, Hall & Co.—Mr. Hermann Marcus, a much-esteemed resident of Kobe for 13 years, died there on the 22nd at the age of 33. He was suffering from consumption and had sent home for his sister. Only three days before his death he was in his office, looking forward with the keenest pleasure to her arrival, which occurred two hours after he breathed his last.—It is fairly accurately ascertained that the total loss by the sinking of the P. M. S. City of Rio de Janeiro was £300,000.—J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. have bought the Northern Pacific Co.'s line of steamers, the Tacoma, Olympia, Victoria, Queen Adelaide, Braemar Castle, and Glenogle, and the steamers of the Washington and Alaska S. S. Co., the Victoria, City of Seattle, Ruth, and Charles Nelson, and they control the Glen line, plying between Tacoma and London via the Suez Canal. New fast steamers are to be built for the Tacoma-Hongkong line.—The "Japan Mail" says that it has been proposed to the Empress Dowager to stay on the way to Peking at Haphong (? in Tongking).—The accounts of the Tokio Beer Brewery Co. for the first half of 1901 show a credit balance of 12,992 yen. After putting 1,300 yen to reserve the directors proposed to carry forward the balance, but the shareholders decided to declare a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum.—The head of the Lama Temple at Peking is being received with a most royal honours in Tokio.—The Empress of China made her last round trip from Yokohama to Vancouver and back in 28 days, which is a record.—The report of the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha for the first half of 1901 shows a profit of 824,783 yen.—A letter from Shanghai to the "Chiu Shimbun" says that a large paper factory was opened here on the 14th with Sir Robert Hart as its president.—The Chinese cotton crop is expected to be not more than 20 per cent of the average.—The P. M. S. City of Peking, for Honolulu and San Francisco, was detained by the quarantine officials at Yokohama.—The N. Y. K. S. Takasago Maru broke her propeller shaft between Neachwang and Chefoo.—The disabled transport Tairen Maru arrived at Ujima in tow on the 24th.—H.M.S. Minerva, with Scotch boilers, beat the Hyacinth with B. Nevilles in the test race from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

The following telegrams are from our exchanges:—

London, 3rd July.

It is officially reported that the steamer Maine, which has been on hospital service in South Africa, has been presented by the American subscribers to the English Navy.

The First Lord of the Admiralty said the gift gave them great pleasure, as it was a proof of the good feeling existing between the two nations.

Tokio, 18th July.

It was previously arranged that the allied troops should be withdrawn from North China on or before the 1st of July, a force being left by each Power for garrison duty, but the condition of affairs in China made it impossible to carry out the arrangement. Recently another decision was made, according to which the troops will leave within five days from the 1st of September next.—“Mainichi.”

A Vladivostok dispatch to a certain quarter states that the forts there were repaired lately, new large guns being mounted.

Japanese Bonds on the London market have been steadily falling of late and the New Four per cent Bonds now stand at £75. There are various reasons for this collapse; but the chief reason is understood to be due to a belief—which seems to be general—that the Chinese indemnity is to be paid in Bonds, and that the Japanese Government will put their share on the London market.

The Korean Imperial Household, which has been contending with financial difficulties for some years, tried to raise funds in several ways. The authorities, seeing the amount of attention paid to Korean mines lately, have transferred the mines which have been under the control of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Departments heretofore to the Imperial Household Department, with a view to their utilisation by the Department if further applications are received for mining privileges. Yi Yo-kok proposed this step. The Yojo, Tengan, Kingi, Injo, Hakusen, Shoyo, and Suian mines, which are looked upon as the best in Zenra and Kogen provinces, were recently transferred to the Imperial Household Department which is now waiting for applications from foreign capitalists for a concession to work them.—“Asahi.”

Tientsin, 18th July.

The Administration Yamén at Tientsin has decided to undertake the work of destroying the forts at Taku.—“Asahi.”

Seoul, 19th July.

According to the reports of the Japanese Consul in Gensan, the Governor of Eunjin district had prohibited the export of cereals and confiscated rice and beans, 1,500 koku in gross, that a Japanese merchant purchased and the Governor ignored the protest that the Japanese Consul made a week ago in this connection. Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Seoul, brought the case to the notice of the Foreign Office of Corea, and the result was the said prohibition was cancelled the day before yesterday. Possibly the Minister will propose the claim for damages that had been lodged in this connection. According to the reports of the Governor of Eunjin district, the people there are troubled by the scarcity of rain, that will cause a failure of the crops.

Fusan, 19th July.

Mr. Gubbins, British Chargé d'Affaires in Corea, arrived here to-day by a British warship.

Tokio, 19th July.

An official dispatch to the Government states that the Commanders of the Allies held a Council of War on the 16th inst. and decided to withdraw the troops from Peking, Tientsin, Paoting, and other places in the middle of August next. An allied garrison consisting of 2,000, of which 250 will be Japanese troops, will be stationed in Peking. Detachments will be stationed at two or three places between Peking, Tientsin, and the coast. The total number of allied troops to be left in North China will be about 10,000. The Headquarters of the Allies will be withdrawn to Tientsin at the same time. The forts at Taku and Shanhaikuan will be destroyed by the allied troops who are now stationed there.

The details of the operations will be determined by the Council of War of the Allies.

The British Government is firmly opposed to the increase of the Chinese Customs tariff over 5 per cent ad valorem. Russia, on the other hand, insists that it should be increased. Both Powers adhere to their particular views. No conference of the foreign representatives has taken place for some time. The salt and likin taxes and inland Customs duty were the sources approved of by the Committee appointed to consider China's means of raising the indemnity. The proposal to increase the Customs tariff was intended to provide the Government with funds which have hitherto been drawn from the above three sources. There is therefore no urgent necessity to increase the tariff over 5 per cent ad valorem, but Russia adheres to her proposal. This strong attitude on the part of Russia is reported to be due merely to considerations of amour propre, as she feels that her dignity demands adherence to the proposal. If these Powers adhere to their respective proposals the negotiations, which have made good progress so far, will be seriously hindered. Mr. Komura, Japanese Minister, and other Ministers, are reported to be moving between the two Powers in the hope of securing an amicable settlement.—“Mainichi.”

Tokio, 21st July.

The recent collision between a number of Chinese merchants and a number of the Korean troops in Seoul is likely to develop into an international complication between the two countries. The Governor of the city, in compliance with the demand of the Chinese Minister, proposed to his Government to grant a sum of 6,000 yen to the Chinese merchants, not under the name of damages but under that of relief. The Government, however, over-ruled this proposal, avowing that the affray had been caused by impropriety on the part of the Chinese merchants and a reply to that effect was therefore sent to the Chinese Ministry. In consequence the two countries may become involved in a complication.

Seoul, 22nd July.

The Russian Minister demanded of the Korean Government that, as Russian warships will visit the mouth of the Yalu towards the end of this month for the purpose of surveying, the local Governor should be beforehand ordered by the Korean Government to extend appropriate protection to the Russian visitors, in accordance with the Russo-Korean treaty.

Mojí, 23rd July.

The transport Tairen Maru, which is bringing back the time-expired men from North China, broke down in the Korean Strait on Sunday evening. The O. S. K. steamer Toto Maru, bound in from Newchwang, sighted a large steamer in distress somewhere to the east of Tsushima and Port Hamilton on Monday morning. On hearing the distressed steamer she proved to be the Tairen Maru bound for Ujina from Taku. The transport reported she had a cylinder broken and that her steering gear was out of order. The transport was taken in tow by the Toto Maru and passed the lighthouse at Kosaki, Tsushima, at 4 o'clock on the same afternoon when signals were made to wire news of the accident to Mojí. Later Mutsure Islands were made in safety, but it was found impossible to enter Mojí owing to the strong current. The Tairen Maru therefore anchored and the Toto Maru steamed into Mojí. The keeper of Kosaki Light House wired to the War Department and the N. Y. K. Office of the accident, and the latter at once ordered the Omi Maru, which was at Ujina, to proceed to the assistance of the Tairen Maru. The Omi Maru passed through the strait for the south last night.

Later.

The transport Tairen Maru in tow of the Omi Maru arrived here this afternoon

at 5 o'clock. After medical inspection at Hesaki she proceeded to Ujina immediately. The transport has on board 9 officers, 187 men and 126 horses. The exact damage to the transport has not transpired.—“Asahi.”

Peking 24th July.

The allied troops will be stationed at various points on the railway between Shanhaikuan and Peking in order to guard the whole line. The Japanese troops will be stationed at Lanchow and Changlee stations.

The French telegraph lines between Taku, Peking, and Paoting were constructed with a view to their permanent use and France will keep them even after the withdrawal of the allied troops. It is understood also that France intends to hold the railway between Peking and Paoting permanently. The French troops are also heliographing from a town between Peking and Paoting to a certain place near the Great Wall. They have six heliograph stations. They have also built a length of field telegraph to the south of Paoting; but it is said this will be taken down on the withdrawal of the troops.

Li Hung Chang says the report about ten Belgian missionaries in Mongolia being murdered cannot be accurate. The report must have emanated from the same source as the false reports regarding the departure of Prince Tuan to Mongolia and the march of General Tuan to Taiyuan. He does not attach any credit to these reports.

The French troops at Paoting will shortly commence to evacuate the city, and the transports for them will shortly arrive at Taku. It is understood that the German troops will be withdrawn at the end of this month.

Owing to the different views taken by Viceroy Liu and Chang, the Chinese authorities have not yet arrived at any conclusion with regard to the method and duration of payment of the indemnity. It is reported that the Russian claim exceeds 100,000,000 taels. The indemnity claimed by all the Powers and consented to by the Chinese Peace Envoys is Taels 450,000,000. Viceroy Liu telegraphed to Li Hung-chang yesterday saying that Russia, which is to receive such a large part of the indemnity, should certainly restore Manchuria to China at once.—“Mainichi.”

We have received a copy of a report drawn up in accordance with the following resolution adopted by the Consular Body at Amoy and addressed to the medical faculty there on the 29th of April last:—

“Resolved: That the Resident Doctors of Amoy be invited by the Senior Consul on behalf of the Consular Body to form themselves into a Committee to enquire into the cause or causes of the numerous cases of typhoid fever which have occurred on Kulangsu during the past eighteen months, and to report their suggestions for remedial measures. The report will receive the earnest attention of the Consular Body.”

A perusal of the report leaves it difficult to understand how there are any foreigners alive in Amoy at all, except that, fortunately, as the writers say; “Not every one taking into his system the poison of typhoid becomes a victim to its ravages.” The water from which the ice and the aerated waters the foreigners use are made, the water they drink and use for cooking, and in which the milkmen's vessels are washed, is almost universally taken from wells open to percolation from latrines, and the attempts at filtration are almost universally inadequate. The writers of the report do not mince matters, and they seem to have reason for their recommendation that “if possible a Municipal Co-operative dairy, ice factory, bakery, butchery, and aerated water factory should be established.”

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE DESULTORY WAR.

26th July.

RECENT events in South Africa together with accusations of Boer massacres of wounded at Vlakfontein, have again drawn attention to the nature of the struggle now going on. We may at once say that, taking everything into consideration, we are of Mr. Arthur Balfour's opinion, that never before has any war been so humanely carried on, and that on both sides, Boer equally with Briton. It would have been altogether miraculous had there been no treachery, no cruelty, no unnecessary violence on either side. When men's blood is up, when their worst passions are aroused, when they are exposed by day to the sun and by night to the frost, when everything that is possible has been done to embitter their feelings, it is but reasonable to suppose that events occur that would not have occurred under more favourable circumstances. Doubtless both sides will feel at the end of the war that they have done that they should be sorry for. But evidences of kindly treatment by Boer of Briton, and by Briton of Boer, are all too numerous for any general accusation of intentional cruelty to lie against either. In a word, humanity has been the rule, inhumanity the exception.

How careful the British have been to allow every latitude to the Boer in his heroic defence, is seen when we contrast the system now observed in South Africa with that followed by other civilised states in fighting with each other. The Germans in 1871 were quite as much, though not so long, troubled with franc-tireurs as we have been with the roving bands under De Wet and Botha. What did they do? They issued a notice that no man should be recognised as a combatant unless he could satisfy the invaders that he was a French soldier who had been called out and borne on the lists of a corps organised in regular military fashion; that the order came from a legal authority, and that it was addressed to him personally. They further required that all such men should wear a uniform distinguishable at rifle range. Failing this, men found with arms and fighting in plain clothes without government authority were made liable to ten years' imprisonment or, in serious cases, to execution. There has been nothing like this in South Africa.

It has been our policy in this matter, as shown both at the Brussels Conference and at the more recent one at the Hague, to support the view of the smaller States as against that of the larger. Article 10 of the Declaration of Brussels reads thus:—"The population of an unoccupied territory, which, on the approach of

an enemy, takes up arms spontaneously to resist the invading force, without having had time to organise itself, will be treated as belligerent, if it respects the laws and customs of war." To this, at the Hague Conference, the representative of Great Britain tried to have added this supplement:—"Nothing in this chapter shall be considered as tending to diminish or suppress the right which belongs to the population of an invaded country to patriotically oppose the most energetic resistance to their invaders by every legitimate means."

That we have carried out this principle to its extreme limits is allowed by every unbiassed critic of the present war. Doubtful indeed is it, whether the Boers would have met with the same consideration had their opponents been of some other nation. Ever since the war, in a military sense, was practically over, we have given to roving bands of desperate men all the privileges allowed to the organised armies that met us at the beginning. But the question is coming more and more to the front. How far should this complaisance extend? If wandering bands in forties or fifties are to be recognised as belligerents, why not bands of four and five, from which it is but a step to recognition of the single assassin or bravo? Many people are beginning to think that the limit has already been reached, that while we are, as ever, ready to meet and recognise organised bands of reasonable warlike strength, there should be no recognition of disorganised bands of robbers and murderers. American opinion is to the point in this connection:—"Men or squads of men, who commit hostilities . . . without commission, without being part and portion of the organised hostile army, and without sharing continuously in the war, but who do so with intermittent returns to their homes and avocations, or with the occasional assumption of the semblance of peaceful pursuits, divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men or squads of men are not public enemies, and therefore if captured are not entitled to the privilege of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates."

This hits the nail exactly on the head. The Boer war has degenerated very largely, if not altogether, into such operations as the American writer outlines. There are men and squads of men roving restlessly about doing whatever damage is possible. However much we may sympathise with them, we cannot dignify their acts as war. They are not "part and portion of the organised hostile army," neither do they share "continuously in the war." On the other hand, they do return at times to

peaceful life, and do "divest themselves of the character and appearance of soldiers." It is hard to see therefore what further claim they can have to recognition as combatants.

We hope and believe that the alleged inhumanity at Vlakfontein will be shown to be untrue, or at any rate largely exaggerated. The Geneva Conventions of 1864 and 1868 cannot be unknown to the Boers, and though, as we have said, instances both of treachery and cruelty have undoubtedly occurred, the exhibition of kindly feelings on the part of the Boers has been too general to admit of doubt upon the humanity which characterises them as a whole. In all probability there will be a satisfactory clearing-up of what at present appears to be a very shocking occurrence.

THE TRADE OF NEWCHWANG IN 1900.

27th July.

NEXT to Tientsin the treaty port which suffered most from last year's troubles is Newchwang, and a very good and impartial account of what occurred there last year, and how the normal trade of the port was affected, is given by Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, in his contribution to the annual volume of Returns of Trade. The season opened last year, he tells us, with brilliant prospects. "Wonderful as had been the progress during the preceding year, there was every indication that it was about to be exceeded. The ice in the river broke up on the 23rd of March, and the first steamer of the year entered the harbour on the 25th. Before the end of the month 13 steamers had arrived, bringing 14,000 native passengers from Tientsin and Chefoo—an index to the active trade that was anticipated. By the beginning of April commerce was in full swing, the harbour was crowded with shipping, the vessels arriving and leaving with full cargoes. The enormous importations of 1899 had in no way glutted the insatiable appetite of Manchuria. The interior had absorbed almost the whole stock of merchandise in the port at the close of the previous season. The goods coming in at the opening were quickly taken up at good prices, importers realising high profits. Exports also arrived from inland in great quantity. During the June quarter beancake went away to the extent of over 2,000,000 piculs, quite an unprecedented amount for this period of the year. Bean oil, melon seeds, and medicines also left in quantities far exceeding any previous experience. Other prominent features were the absence of bubonic plague, which had disappeared the previous December and showed no signs of

recurrence, and favourable climatic conditions in the shape of a sufficient and well-distributed rainfall during the spring and early summer, giving promise, fulfilled afterwards in the richness of the autumn crops, of an unusually ample harvest. But for the troubles which suddenly burst upon North China, there can be little doubt that Newchwang would have recorded a growth of trade and revenue during 1900 even more remarkable than the extraordinary developments of 1899."

This bright promise was not destined to be fulfilled. Before the end of May Boxer emissaries appeared in the town and began to drill the Tientsin coolies and boys who had come to work cargo, while anti-foreign placards were found posted about. A panic, generated by the news from Peking and Tientsin and the wild rumours which the Chinese love to pass from mouth to mouth, set in among the respectable natives. There was a rush to ship away all the disposable goods and treasure, exchange was most uncertain, and trade was virtually stopped. "The Chinese left the port in large numbers: the doors and windows of shops were bricked up, and many of the local natives retired to their homes in the interior or betook themselves to the hills." Mr. Bowra then gives a short account of the Boxer attack on the Settlement, the capture of the Chinese town by the Russians, the flight of the officials, and the occupation of Newchwang by Russia. The most sensitive Russian could make no objection to Mr. Bowra's account of this episode. "The occupation," he says, "brought peace and security to the foreign residents in the port, but the disturbed state in the interior prevented any serious revival of trade." During the autumn months a few steamers came and brought a little cargo, and fair quantities of bean cake and beans were exported. The net value of the year's trade reached over Hk. Tls. 22,000,000, all in a very few weeks; and "it is a modest estimate to suppose that but for the troubles the value of the year's trade would have verged upon 80 millions of taels. To those familiar with the trade of this port as it was only a very few years ago, such a value of trade as is here indicated may seem beyond the bounds of possibility; but that some such figures as these can and will be realised—given favourable conditions,—and that at no distant period, is the firm belief of those who grasp the potentialities of Manchuria under the modern conditions of railway enterprise and the Japanese market." We have preached for many months to deaf ears at home about the value of Manchuria to our trade, the only reply we have got being the fatuous one that there is no reason why we should not do just as much business with Manchuria Russian as with

Manchuria Chinese, those who write about the subject at all at home evidently fancying that Russia is as ignorant of the value of Manchuria as themselves.

The Russians having taken possession of the native as well as the foreign Customs, it was found that in fourteen weeks, when hardly any trade existed, there were imported by junks foreign goods to the value of Tls. 4,499, and native goods to the value of Tls. 193,608. There were exported by junks foreign goods to the value of Tls. 18,348 and native goods to the value of Tls. 775,165. "The total value of goods dealt with thus does not fall far short of a million taels. The figures are too fragmentary and the year altogether too abnormal to allow any sound deduction to be drawn as to the real extent and value of the junk trade at this port, but such as they are, they may serve to dissipate the impression which often prevails, that the introduction of steamers into the carrying trade has killed the traffic in junks. While this may be true to some extent so far as the inter-treaty port carriage of goods is concerned, the growth of commerce induced by cheap and speedy conveyance by steamers must surely demand many more junks to feed the treaty ports from non-treaty places on the coast." Mr. Bowra has done well to include these reassuring remarks in his report.

We do not propose to comment on the details of the commerce of Newchwang last year. Their chief interest is in showing what a hardy plant China trade is, how it bends to the storm and does not break, and how rapidly it seizes on every chance of recovery. Everything, we note, pointed to a good season in 1901. Mr. Bowra closes with some notes on postal affairs: "The inland postal system, which was in a very promising condition in the early part of the year, collapsed during the troubles, the whole of the offices being looted and destroyed. The winter mails came up for the first time by rail from Port Arthur, and up to the end of the year arrived with admirable regularity."

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(3c) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901.

THE KAIPING MINES.

29th July.

EARLY in March last we drew attention in these columns to the reconstruction by an international company with its head office in London, and constituted under the British joint stock companies acts, of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., which owned and operated the most valuable coal-field opened in China up to date, and fortunate have been those who made practical use of the information we gave. We are now in a position to add to that by fresh information gathered from the management of the new company, which cannot but interest all our readers, not merely the many friends of and shareholders in the new company.

The old company's mineral assets consisted as is generally known of the mines at Tangshan, Linsi, and Hsishan, all taken over by the new company. An additional right over the entire Kaiping coal-field has been confirmed to the new company by the Imperial Bureau of Mines, giving the new company practically unlimited resources in coal. This coal-field has a total length of about twenty-five miles and consists of two parallel basins. There are eight workable seams of coal having an average total thickness of eighty feet. The Tangshan mine has been opened to a depth of 1,350 feet vertically and about three miles laterally; the Linsi mine 600 feet vertically and one mile and a-half laterally; and the Hsishan mine 400 feet vertically and half a mile laterally. The coal is of three qualities, the distinction being based on the percentage of ash; "Navy," the best quality, has five per cent; "Locomotive," the second quality, nine per cent; and the third quality, which has a larger percentage, is sold for household and native use. A large quantity of best quality coal is being opened at Tangshan and Hsishan, and an additional new mine is being opened at Panpeitien, four miles from Tangshan, especially to provide a larger daily supply of Navy coal. This coal has been supplied to various navies during the last few months, and large contracts are pending.

On taking over the works on the 1st of March last, the new company found the Tangshan mine flooded above the No. 5 level, the bottom 400 feet, embracing fifteen miles of tunnels, being flooded. The first of this month saw both the No. 5 and No. 6 levels recovered, and the workings on the No. 7 level are so limited at present, that its recovery is an easy problem requiring only a short time. A new shaft has been sunk at Tangshan to a depth of 1,350 feet, and is now being equipped with the most modern machinery and prepared for a daily output of 2,500 tons. With the

work that has been done at this and the other mines the total output is intended to reach 5,000 tons a day. There is practically no limit to the possible output.

Until the 10th of May last the destruction of the Hankou bridge prevented shipments by rail to Tangku and Tientsin, and since that date the production of coal has been limited by the inability to secure railway waggons, the stock of which had been so diminished by the Boxers last summer. The company is now, in co-operation with the railway management, purchasing a large number of waggons in England and America, and it is expected that October will show ample transport available. At present the railway carries to various points 1,200 tons a day. The company owns a canal from a point near the mines connecting with Tangku and Tientsin, and about 300 tons are daily shipped by it. In addition to this there is a local sale of about 250 tons daily.

The company has purchased all the surrounding land, and is improving Chinwangtao harbour by a stone breakwater, and has purchased the pier built for the Admiralty last winter, and is now filling it in with stone. There is fifteen feet of water at low tide alongside this pier, and by extension and some dredging it is expected to secure thirty feet, allowing steam colliers of much larger tonnage to come alongside than is possible at Tangku. It is 30 miles from the Tangshan mine and 63 from Linsi to Chinwangtao, against 57 miles from Tangshan to Tangku and 69 from Linsi, and favourable contracts for freight have been made with the railway. The shipping and coal sales department embraces the "Ping" steamers, and large godowns at Tangku, Tientsin, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchang, Canton, Hangchow, etc. This department has been placed under the direction of Mr. W. Fisher, formerly agent of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Tientsin.

Throughout the administration of the company foreign accounts and methods are being rapidly brought into use, and expenses greatly reduced. The old company was saddled on the 1st of March last with pressing liabilities amounting to Tls. 1,700,000, of which Tls. 1,100,000 have been discharged by the new company, and others will be settled as rapidly as possible. Those paid include an instalment of Tls. 200,000 of a loan from the Chinese Government to the old company, which was gratefully received at the present juncture. The new company has issued debentures to the amount of £350,000, all subscribed for, using this money to pay off old liabilities and provide additional working capital to carry out works in hand. The number of shares in

the old company was 15,000; of these one thousand or more have been lost sight of for years and are untraceable. The directors are therefore, it is reported, deciding to reissue them as a bonus to the original shareholders, equal to roughly thirty to thirty-two shillings, in addition to the twenty-five £1 shares which each shareholder receives in exchange for one 100-tael share.

The total coal handled from the 1st of March to the 30th of June was 100,000 tons, this output being for reasons which are easily understood about one-half that for similar periods in 1898 or 1899. The earnings up to the end of June were \$600,000, or £60,000, and even now it is anticipated that profits amounting to more than fifteen per cent upon the new capital will be realised. No coal-field in China can be more advantageously situated. It is close to the sea and has a magnificent ice-free port from which to send away its output, while for some time at any rate it will have a practical monopoly. It may be mentioned that very large and remunerative contracts are being made with American consumers, the coal to be shipped to Portland, Oregon.

The company is managed by a board of directors in London and a local board in Tientsin. An experienced general manager is on his way out from home. The local board consists of Messrs. Hoover, de Wouters, Detring, Fisher, Yuen Fu, and Sir Liang Cheng Chentung, K.C.M.G. The seats on the board of Messrs. Hoover and de Wouters will be taken, on their approaching departure for Europe, by the new general manager and the chief accountant. As is generally known, the company has the very strongest financial backing at home, while, as we pointed out in March last, its position is secured by the variety of the nationalities that are interested in its welfare. Finally, we are assured that there is no doubt as to the prospects of the company being well understood in London, the recent rumours here that the new shares are quoted in London at a premium of over cent per cent being fully confirmed. Such a success as this promises to be cannot but affect beneficially other schemes for the exploitation of China that are seeking capital at home.

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SHAREBROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

30th July.

THERE is an old saying that even the worm, poor, harmless, inoffensive thing that it is, will turn when trodden upon, and though the many brilliant operators in shares on the Shanghai market cannot, unless a most marvellous stretch of imagination be indulged in, be likened unto the innocent and inconspicuous invertebrate, yet they even after a long season of golden sunshine, are beginning to show unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction with certain conditions of things as they now exist, and make no effort to conceal the opinion that they are labouring under a burden too grievous to be much longer borne.

And that burden is the inordinately high commission they have to pay for quitance of their scrip holdings, a charge, as they maintain, out of all proportion to the work done. It may not be necessary, and perhaps not even desirable, that that burden should be lightened at once, for it must be remembered that those whose wail is to-day heard in our streets are certainly not those who have had any cause of complaint for the past few years, because of the almost uninterrupted rise in stocks during that period. They may reasonably be consoled with the recollection of a fairly long innings, and of fairly tall scores to their credit. Their song has been none other than the old nursery refrain, "Here we are on Tom Tiddler's ground, picking up gold and silver." To have coined money in recent haleyon days must have been to those who were a bit on the inside track, a bit in the "know," in fact, as easy as falling-off the proverbial log. There was no great ability either required or shown. The abnormal rise in values did the trick off its own bat. In confirmation whereof one has but to refer to the quotations for local stocks any time during the past four-and-twenty months and mark the rise, general, steady, phenomenal. In all the gill-edged securities such as Banks, Wharves, Docks, Lands, and Steams, amongst others, appreciations have varied as much as from 100 to 800 per cent. In many sound enterprises values have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent, while most undertakings have benefited materially, but not with so much show of reason, by the general upward movement.

The only real depreciations to speak of, and they have been severe enough in all conscience, have been in such industrial enterprises as cotton mills and silk filatures, caused in large measure by the huge mistake of according such illimitable powers and opportunities to Chinese directors, who have reaped profits *ab ovo usque ad mala* from the purchase of the raw material to the

sale of the spun yarn: depreciations, too, which have unhappily fallen rather upon the legitimate investor than upon anyone else.

It has been said with some show of truth that the speculator pure and simple does not bother his head about such trivialities as commissions. He goes in royally for the big thing, does not complain when the tide turns against him, and in no case gives his broker anything like the trouble that the smaller man does, though, doubtless, he is doubly pleasant when the wind is fair and the ship forging ahead with every studding-sail set.

But that is not the one who should command sympathy. It is rather the many with smaller ideas, who play no higher game than that of a reasonable turn-over, to whose complaint a listening ear should be lent. It is they who feel the tax of a heavy brokerage most acutely, for their modest operations are not on a scale sufficiently important to cause any appreciable advance in values. Take, for instance, a buyer of Langkats at Tls. 360, and note what a marked and rapid rise must take place before he even gets his money back, for interest, if it be but incurred for a short time, will soon eat up any modest profit on a venture under existing conditions. Meanwhile the sharebroker battens, for he not only gets his 1% commission from the original seller in the transaction, but will get as likely as not a second commission of 1% on the resale, to say nothing of future possibilities in brokerage from a diligent tracking of these identical shares.

Initially the broker's commission to-day on a Langkat transaction is, say Tls. 3.60 per share; if he effect the resale even at the same price, he pockets a further douceur of Tls. 3.60, whereas a rise of eleven taels a share would be necessary to give the operator who has to find the money and take all the risk, a similar benefit. And the same principle runs through the whole gamut of share transactions. The tax falls most heavily upon the man of moderate aspirations, who takes a moderate risk, and only looks forward to a moderate profit. And he, after all, is the true representative of the backbone of legitimate speculation and the mainstay of the broker. Yet he is an early sufferer when the high-flyers in the game begin to unload.

These conditions irresistibly force on the consideration whether the time is not approaching when the many may benefit by a reduction in the sharebroker's commission. There is no place under the sun where such a high brokerage obtains as in Shanghai; certainly none where the recompense is less commensurate with the work actually done. There is no real genuine quid pro quo for the 1%. There can be

but little argument in favour of its continuance. Its maintenance at the present time of inflated prices tends as assuredly to the fostering of wild speculation as it does to the smothering of legitimate operation. What may be considered a fair and reasonable remuneration for the stock and sharebroker in Shanghai will, doubtless, be arrived at sooner or later; and the broker will be wise who early recognises the absolute impossibility, unless he wish to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, of any long continuance of the present state of things.

This vaticination may be unpalatable to the few, but if it lead to a consideration of the means which will better safeguard and alleviate the position of the legitimate investor and the modest operator, it should elicit the gratitude of the many.

WANTED, A PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH.

1st July.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "Natator" sent us recently a letter in which he refers to the drowning of two boys off the timberyard on the Yangtsepoo Road. "Who is to blame," he asks, "for this drowning fatality, and so many similar cases? Every place in the East and at home, where there is a smaller community than here, has a place where people can go and swim, and the children have the opportunity of learning the arts of Neptune." After referring to the fortunate few who are shareholders in the Swimming Bath Club, he objects to children generally who want to learn to swim being "left to the tender mercies of the Huangpu, not a proper place for a youngster to acquire the art of swimming. It cannot be the want of funds which prevents the erection of a swimming bath, because Shanghai is rich enough. . . . There are plenty of places where a public swimming bath could be erected at a comparatively small cost; for instance, on the foreshore of the Soochow Creek where the Drill Hall marshes stood, or on a couple of pontoons in the Huangpu. I hope that at the next Ratepayers' meeting either the Municipal Council or a sufficient number of public-spirited ratepayers will propose a resolution to erect such a swimming bath, which is an urgent necessity to prevent the frequent occurrence of drowning fatalities."

The want of a public swimming bath has long been felt in Shanghai, but it is not altogether so imperative as our correspondent, in his philanthropic desire to help on a good work for the youth of Shanghai, seems to think. There are much better facilities for swimming in Shanghai than in many other Eastern ports because the river is practically entirely free from dangerous animals. Crocodiles

in rivers further south and sharks in many harbours take an annual toll of swimmers and non-swimmers. Nothing more dangerous has ever been found in this river than small specimens of the *Alligator Sinesis*, a very lethargic variety of the alligator tribe, which is seldom seen, and has never been known to attack a human being. From people who have no personal experience the new-comer here will often hear alarming stories of eddies and undercurrents in the Huangpu which make swimming in it a very dangerous amusement, but regular swimmers know well that there is no foundation for these alarms, and even the dreaded chowchow water off the Pootung Point is safely negotiable by a good swimmer. Many people object to the colour of the water and think that it must necessarily, from its colour, be very muddy and dirty. There is sometimes a little mud in the water after very heavy rains up country, but as a rule the so-called muddiness is only the fine sand brought up from the Yangtze at flood tide; and at low water during neap tides the river is often almost clear. No large river flowing through an alluvial plain can be absolutely clear. There is a perfectly safe swimming ground on the Pootung side of the river for non-swimmers or learners, from Boyd & Co.'s shipyard down for half a mile or more, nor is there any danger ordinarily at the timberyard where the last drowning fatality took place. Neither in a river nor in a swimming bath is it absolutely safe for children without a grown-up person to prevent their going out of their depth before they know how to swim. There are no circumstances under which boys will not be over-venturesome, and we can probably all of us recall incidents in our own lives when we voluntarily and heedlessly incurred dangers from which we were only saved by good luck. There is a capital swimming-place now for children, except at high tide, on the mud-flat on the north side of the mouth of the Soochow Creek. It is freely used by Chinese boys; and there is no reason why it should not be used by foreign children, if a policeman were put there to see that they wore drawers, which the Chinese boys do not do.

All this does not weaken our correspondent's contention that a public swimming bath would be a valuable addition to the institutions of Shanghai. We are glad to see that our correspondent thinks that the money required would be readily forthcoming; but there is more difficulty than he seems to apprehend about a site. The peculiar terms on which the foreshore of the Soochow Creek is legally public property make it rather difficult for the Council, if it were so disposed, to provide a site for a swimming bath, though this no doubt could be got over if an

energetic Committee could be found to take the matter in hand; but it is not the plain sailing that our correspondent seems to think it is. The advantage of the Soochow Creek foreshore is that there is plenty of room for a large bath, and a large bath it must be if it is to be a public bath; and the water could be taken direct from the Creek with rough but adequate filtration in the bath building itself. There is a large piece of ground at the north-west corner of the Nanking and Honan Roads, now occupied by Chinese shops, which was given to the community by the then Taotai in the early days of the Settlement for purposes of recreation, which would make a capital site for public baths; but there would probably be some difficulty now in dispossessing those who have for so many years diverted this property to private uses.

A summer like that of 1901 makes the need of a swimming bath felt more than a dry summer does, even by those who enjoy the much superior exhilaration of swimming in the river. To swim in the rain is pleasant than to swim in the sun; but the swimmer when he comes out does like to have dry clothes to put on, and to get home dry. We trust that our correspondent will continue to agitate the question among those especially interested, and will succeed in getting a strong Committee to formulate a scheme to be brought forward at the next ratepayers' meeting. Swimming is an art which every boy and girl ought to learn, as well as a delightful recreation, and we have every sympathy with "Natator" and with all others who are anxious to provide a bath in which our boys and girls could be taught in any weather.

Review.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

China and the Allies; By A. Henry Savage Landor. Author of "In the Forbidden Land," etc., etc. With Illustrations and Maps by the Author. In two volumes, pp. 3-2 and 423. London: William Heinemann, 1901. Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

These are by far the most weighty volumes which even in an extended experience we have met with as dealing with the Celestial Empire, especially if one undertakes to read them reclining in a hammock by the sounding waves, or under the sighing pines. To be exact, including the stout protecting outer paper wrappers, the two together weigh just three ounces less than eight pounds avoirdupois, for the covers are thick and so are the leaves.

Each volume is divided into eight-and-sixty chapters, which are frequently separated by a line as invisible as a meridian, on the modern fashion of the expert paragraphist, whose thoughts appear to come in jets only. The preface is commendably brief, consisting merely of the following words: "The aim of this book has been to give a record of events as they occurred, and to avoid national or

personal prejudice." The earlier chapters plunge at once into a revelation of the true inwardness of the Boxer business, and the reader is then gradually enlightened by a summary of events based largely on the British Blue books, down to the attack on Tientsin, by which time the author had arrived in person. From this point the narrative is more minute and vivid, down to the end of chapter II where Mr. Gammon's "historical wife" is introduced (she escaped in 1871 from the massacre, and again in 1900) at which point, "speaking of guns," there is sudden diversion into a trip made in the year of our Lord 1891 to a Trappist Monastery, the notes of which are reprinted "while you wait" for the march to relieve Peking. The reason alleged for this irrational digression was that the author had heard that these monks had been killed, hence the reader would want to know how the author got to their monastery nine years previously. A similar padding occurs in the second volume where there are thirty-nine pages of Chinese history, beginning with a singularly turbid account of the origin of the present dynasty, and a sketchy, disproportioned narrative of isolated events since it began. This would not have been out of place had the relation of these occurrences to present conditions been exhibited, which is far from being the case. There is no perceptible reason for limiting the range to a single dynasty, when more than twenty others were squatting at the outside gate waiting to be let in. The account of what the author himself saw in Tientsin, on the way to Peking, during the attack on Peking, and after the occupation, is straightforward and readable, although it is evidently merely the letters of a correspondent, and might have been judiciously pruned at least fifty per cent. His judgment of the leading facts is generally good, and many mistakes into which a comparative stranger might be expected to fall, have been avoided. The author's strongest point was his camera, which never seems to have left him for an instant, and he has succeeded in reproducing views taken at the most singular crises, such as the discharge of artillery a few feet away, the attack in several engagements, the rushing of troops for cover under heavy fire, and the like. The photographs thus taken are naturally not very well defined, but one may condone that on the principle enunciated by Dr. Johnson when speaking of woman's preaching, which he declared to resemble a dog's walking on his hind legs—it is not well done, but then, it is a surprise to see it done at all! A more serious objection to the illustrations is the author's strange penchant for whatever is horrible or disgusting. He is fond of catching snap-shots of some one who is in the act of being killed, of Japanese or Chinese just falling, of the bodies of those who have been killed as they lie, of a dog gnawing a corpse, of a head hanging by its queue ("pig-tail"), of several bodies hanging together partly decomposed (one being out of sight, it is explained where it is and why it is not taken separately, the smell being too overpowering), one of them being that of a eunuch who had been tortured, and apparently partly skinned alive.

The author somewhere found a picture of the usual representations in the temples of the city-god, showing the punishments of Hades, and to this he gives a lurid double-page coloured illustration. Six persons are having their lives pressed out under a huge platform on which the executioner is dancing, and others to the number of about a dozen in all are either being burnt, beaten, or hacked, or are awaiting their turn. We cannot think the selection a fortunate one. A larger experience would have enabled him to secure one exhibiting at least twenty persons

being ground in mills, sawn asunder, boiled in oil, driven with prods over the bridge across the "Naiho," not one of which is here to be seen, and there is no little dog at the bottom licking up the blood.

In order to make his narrative continuous the author has obtained a journal of the Siege in Peking, which he carefully edits in such a way that it might at first be supposed that it was given at first hand, since he does not inform us whose writing it is. There is in it much that is true and picturesque, and an air of extreme precision is imparted to it by the notation of the number of minutes past the hour when the firing was renewed, or a flag of truce was sent in. But the material has not been well digested, and in the midst of this ostentatious accuracy one meets with egregious errors which no one cognisant of the facts could have allowed to pass. The most glaring instance of this in at page 59 vol. II, where the murder of Baron von Ketteler is narrated. Here within the compass of about twenty lines are twelve blunders, some of them serious ones, such as that the Minister was accompanied by a German guard, that this was exchanged for a Chinese guard; that the officer of it made himself personally responsible for the safety of the party; that the Ministers had been "invited" to go; that the Baron was "instructed by the other Ministers;" that the imaginary Chinese guard attacked the Minister "on entering the Yamèn;" that he was bayoneted in his chair; that Mr. Cordes ran away but returned to see what had become of his chief; and that "the Mission" was near by. There are other lesser misstatements, but a historian who lets such slipshod affirmations as these pass for exact truth, must not be surprised if some of the details where it is impossible to follow him are taken with many grains of salt. Many of the errors relate to matters not in themselves important, yet so well-known that it would appear easy to get the facts if this had been considered worth while. An instance or two will illustrate the nature of the slips referred to. Some weeks after the siege, Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial University, sent a notification to the various Professors that the Institution had for the time, and perhaps permanently, collapsed, but that there was a chance that their services might be again required. He also told them the welcome news that the arrears of their salary, and the claim for dismissal without notice would be paid in full. This could be done because the Russo-Chinese Bank had in its possession a large sum of money belonging to the Chinese Government, and the Managers were willing to pay so much of the just debts of that Government as this implied—not a heavy tax upon a large fund.

Now this is the form in which this incident appears in Mr. Landor's pages:—

"The Russians were said (and I have it on good authority) to have behaved with great generosity toward some of the foreigners who had been employed in the university, and who, failing the support of their respective Ministers, had applied directly to the Russian General to try and obtain payment of the arrears of their salary owed them by the Chinese Government. Although not their co-nationals, the Russians agreed that the request was just and readily disbursed the money. This was by no means the first nor the last occasion on which the Russian officers behaved toward British or American subjects (sic) in such a manner, showing themselves absolutely free from the nonsensical red tape which characterises our own military men and our officials in general in foreign countries." If Mr. Landor has found a set of military officials who are ready to pay the just but uncollectable debts of people in general, he does right

to exploit the fact for the benefit of the world.

His high opinion of Russian officers, Russian soldiers, and Russian ways seems to be almost unqualified, and was doubtless much assisted by an invitation to ride at the head of the procession which entered the Forbidden City on the 28th of August, by the side of General Linievitch, after having been snubbed (like all other newspaper men) by his own authorities. Of the grandeur and importance of that entry we are duly assured, and the author performed the unique feat of riding at the front of the line, and taking snap-shots of all the contingents, front and rear while doing so. His description of the Summer Palace is almost wearisomely prolix to us on the ground, but every detail may be eagerly devoured by those to whom it is not an old story. Here again it was Russian officers who did the honours. Mr. Landor contradicts all and singular the tales of Russian barbarity in Peking, which (although we know them to be to a certain extent true) is just as well, after the reckless exaggerations of Mr. Millard and Dr. Dillon, and lays little stress upon the looting stories, while admitting that there was much of it practised by "everybody." The only original information which we have noted in the compass of these eight hundred pages is the discovery, reaffirmed at every opportunity, that the Boxer movement was originated, developed, and carried on by a syndicate of Buddhist priests, Iamas (for these appear to be to the author synonymous terms) and "bonzes." This he seems to have learned in that much discussed and somewhat uncertain trip to "The Forbidden Land," and volunteers in evidence his knowledge of the character of these men. The only bit of corroboration which we remember is that Bishop Favier mentions seeing some "Boxers" in yellow. All the mobs of Boxers are referred to generically as headed by priests of Buddha; the Boxer idols were such well-known "Buddhist divinities" as Kuan Ti, the Chinese god of war, and the like. The fact that some Buddhist priests here and there did add their mite to swell the Boxer stream has not perhaps been sufficiently emphasised, but this quiet transfer of the whole onus of the work to them, is, as we say, distinctly novel and a discovery of this author. On a par with it is his information (page 4, vol. I, also repeated elsewhere) that Paoingfu was "a starting-point for the parent outbreak," although it had been going on for exactly a year previous to this, as Mr. Landor himself mentions. His diagnosis of the causes of the movement is characterised by the same simplicity and comprehensiveness as his account of its (imaginary) leaders. He says: "I maintain that no matter what other theories are brought forward regarding the present trouble in China, it cannot be better defined than as a fanatical Buddhist movement, mixed to a certain extent with Shamanism." The complex political causes which some have supposed to be involved in the rising against foreigners, are deftly disposed of in three lines, as follows: "The grasping dealings of European nations have also, no doubt, contributed indirectly to bring on a crisis which might otherwise have been delayed indefinitely. The original cause, however, is that given above." There is nowhere any hint that the two months of the author's stay in the North, diluted with toils of marching and the cares of his camera, were not amply sufficient (reinforced as they were by the previous visit to the Trappist Monastery in 1891) for the co-ordination of all the facts relating to one of the most intricate and complicated movements in the modern history of mankind. There is never any indication of doubt, or that there was any occasion for uncertainty in the author's mind. "I say so, and there's an end on it." There is a somewhat indefinable (yet

irritating) assumption that the author knew everything at first hand by instinct. He quotes Japanese as if it were his ordinary tongue.

He glances at Chinese couplets and inscriptions and either "deciphers" or does not "decipher" them according as there is or is not time or daylight enough. The references to missionaries are alternately patronising and insulting. "There were many," he tells us, "among these martyrs—indeed the majority—who were far from tactless and incompetent, and were even held in great esteem for the good they had done to the natives, whether converts or otherwise, by supplying them with food, medicines, and medical advice." But in another sentence he mentions that the "had ones generally seem to escape unhurt. Nor could there be much ground of complaint if the heathens, in their desire to settle disputed points of religion, would limit themselves to killing outright the malapportion of those who try to convert them."

But why "the male portion" only, when the others might add to the number of the "tactless and incompetent" whom it would be a mercy to put out of the way before they had an opportunity to get into it?

That Mr. Landor intends to be just is shown by his deserved, but indiscriminating laudation of Timothy Richards (sic), whom he mentions as if he were a Unicorn belonging to an almost unknown species, a mere freak of Nature—thus ignoring all that has been done by others, such as Dr. Allen, and Dr. Fryer. Such hasty and wholesale verdicts throw discredit upon what ought to have been a judicious estimate, if it were to be given at all.

Space would wholly fail were we to mention in detail the score or two of additional errors which we have noted, some of a minor character, and others much more serious, but all showing evidence of inexcusable carelessness in getting at facts. An important Imperial Edict is referred to as July 11th, instead of January 11th; the first gift of melons to the Foreign Ministers is represented to have been a coolie's mistake, the same being intended by the Empress Dowager for the Chinese soldiers at the barricades (!); the Temple of Agriculture and the Temple to the Earth are taken as the same; the "Yuan Ming Yuan" (a separate Park at a distance from the Summer Palace) is given as the name of a building in the latter, the "Wan Shou Shan" (spelled Uan-cheu-chan) being another. The notation of Chinese names in these volumes is such as never was on sea or land. As in the instance just cited, French spelling is that frequently adopted, but evidently from accident and not from perceived reasons, since it is constantly supplanted by other kinds, some of them being literally incomprehensible. One wonders what such a designation as "Ca-toh'eng," for the Chinese city, really connotes. It is a great pity that the author did not subsidise some one to read his proofs who knew enough Chinese to get the notation right. Failing that we have "Tchung-en," for Ch'ng Hou, "Si-tae-hen," for the Empress Dowager, "Tai-ping-uan" as the name of the leader of the T'ai-ping Rebels, etc. A place called "Kuejinfu" (Kueilinfu?) is given as the "capital of the provinces of Kuangtung and Kwangsi" (a variation of spelling of the same Chinese word in two contiguous lines); these same provinces are misnamed the "Hukuang" (where the author has been again led astray by the word "Kuang"); the Emperor K'angsi (p. 304 vol. II) "was probably the greatest of all the Manchu Emperors," while four pages later "of all the Manchu Emperors who profited by the work of the missionaries Kien-lung was no doubt the greatest." Is it any wonder if the reader is a little perplexed to know who after all was "the greatest" of the Manchu monarchs? One is similarly bewildered by learning (ii, 311) that the Pei T'ang (R. C.

Cathedral) in Peking was "destroyed" in 1805, and (page 313) that it was again demolished in 1827, after it "had for one hundred and thirty-five years stood, notwithstanding the insults, the martyrdom, the persecution of Christians," and wonders at what date it really was "destroyed."

It may be mentioned that our old friend Jung-lu (or Yung-lu) never appears by the latter name, and oftener as "Yun-lu," and still more frequently "Tung-lu," to the confounding of the uninitiated.

The author calls his work "China and the Allies," which seems to suggest some explanation or discussion of what the relations between them are or were. Aside from the narrative of events this subject is not touched upon at any point. One might look for a few words of comment upon the situation at the close of so large a work, but instead one reads at the top of the final page: "Thanks to the delightful hospitality of Mr. Ragsdale, I had here my first taste of civilisation, and thoroughly enjoyed a bath, a change of clothes, and a huge plate of vanilla ice-cream."

Those who desire a full account of the military operations from the capture of the Taku Forts to the occupation of Peking, with considerable fullness and sufficient accuracy of statement, copiously illustrated, will find here what they seek. Those who wish for enlightenment on the nature of the "Crisis in China," and its relations to "China and the Allies," will meet with very little to reward their search. There is a better insight into the nature of these problems in a single chapter of Dr. Martin's little book on the "Siege in Peking" than in a ship-load of works like this, the value of which as an aid toward comprehending China is very moderate.

Outports, Etc.

CHANGTEH, HUNAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WITHIN THE GATES.

After repeated efforts, extending over a period of about two years, property has been bought in the city. Heretofore the three missions have rented houses at the North, East, and West Gates, but, now that the way is open, the remaining two may enter the city or at least draw nearer their respective Gates.

The new location is one of the best in the city, being on the East and West Gate Street—near the latter gate—and within a stone's throw of the Imperial temple. As one of the interested parties is among Changteh's richest men, the transfer of the property caused but little, if any, unfavourable comment.

Since my last letter

THE RIVER

has fallen several feet, but, as the levée is broken in two places above Changteh and the valley has been inundated for 23 days, there is not much encouragement in sight for the farmers. From Lichou and from four cities on the Yüen river comes the report of great destruction of property

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and loss of life. A friendly official, in a city above here, lost everything and only escaped with his family by taking them through the roof, where they were rescued by boatmen to whom they had to promise a handsome reward.

16 h July.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OUR RAINY SEASON

is in full swing having been ushered in this week by a couple of tremendous downpours.

One storm on Wednesday, the 10th, within an hour or two only, poured down such a volume of water that many houses are said to have been washed down, while in one of the camps outside the East Suburb Gate, the water has risen as high as the chests of the men, destroying their mud huts and completely flooding them out. During the next two days a long procession of soldiers was to be seen passing our doors carrying their effects to a camp on higher ground in the South suburb.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK,

of which I wrote you briefly some time since, is said to be intending to issue bank notes, which will be expected to circulate throughout the province and which will be receivable in payment of taxes. It is to be hoped they may be in Mexican rather than taels, which differ in value in every city. An Imperial dollar currency, current throughout the country, would be an immense convenience. The local efforts to establish a currency for a province or two only are of doubtful expediency. Still we shall rejoice if we can have a dollar currency for only our one province of Shantung, hoping that better things may come later.

THE IMPERIAL POST

in this region is having new life infused into it by a trip of inspection which Mr. S. J. Williams, whose headquarters are in Chinan, has been making through this part of the province. He has established a branch line or two and has added to the number of arrivals and departures on the old-established routes—especially those running north and south. During the past three or four months we have really had little cause of complaint against the postal service—indeed between Chefoo and here it has been admirable, letters being promptly delivered here three times a week.

13th July.

CHINKIANG.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAINS.

For more than a half month the water has been a prominent subject for conversation. First the great rainfall, coming down in torrents. Then the immediate damages done to small and poorly protected houses, and to small craft on the river, and finally the continuous rise in the river. The immediate damages done might be summed up thus. The newly painted, kalsomined, or whitewashed houses of the Westerners are streaked by the streamlets let in through the ill-set eastern tiles, or are moulding from the dampness everywhere.

The noisy, splashing steamlaunch to Yangchow is stopped in deference to the weak condition of the canal banks, and small craft are revelling in the good old monopoly of bygone days. In several places land-slides have done damage, and in one particular instance on the Maloo three homes were saddened by each losing a little one under the downcoming earth and debris. The continuous rise in the

river has done considerable damage to the sections immediately adjacent to the Yangtze. Some of the country people have had to find new homes temporarily on higher ground, and others have improvised elevated floors by using tables, chairs and other household furniture. The rice crop for some miles has been destroyed and all hope for another crop this year abandoned. However the wheat may be put in early if the water goes down soon. Although immediately adjoining the river is very bad, yet encouraging reports come from beyond this. One country farmer from above Yangchow reports fine crops, while another from south of Chinkiang says the crops are doing well with water just sufficient.

A TALE OF RATS.

A curious report about the effect of water on the rats is current: "Had you heard that all the rats north of the river were coming south?"

"No," says the interested listener "who said so?" "Why a friend of mine saw a string of them coming across from Ch'ih-hao to Chinkiang. One big rat was in the lead, the next one had his tail in the mouth, and so on successively. The big one towed the others just like a steamlaunch tows small craft."

"Ah, yes, and when they reach Chinkiang they are boxed and taken to the south gate to be let loose."

This is the story the Chinese tell. Perhaps the foreign boy would say "Rats!!"

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

They were not rats but two poorly clad Europeans who found their way into Chinkiang from north of the river. No socks on their feet, no ornaments on their body, and no money in their purse. Religionists no, not religionists, more likely some stray Russians from the army of the north.

They went to the magistrate's yamen. This official sent them to the British Consul who returned them to the yamen. Who knows who they are?

THE METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Some friends and wellwishers of the Methodist Girls' School, so efficiently conducted by Miss Robinson, had the privilege of attending the season's closing exercises one day last week. The programme was a partial examination in subjects studied during the year and showed the wide scope of up-to-date work that the young ladies are doing. Thoroughness might be written as their watchword.

28th July.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FLOODS

have raged for three weeks past in great parts of Ch'ekiang province. After an unusually dry spring, the sudden and overwhelming down-pour which has replaced the expected heat of July has been almost welcome. But the amount of damage done cannot be computed. Embankments have given way, farms—newly set out in rice—have been swept out of existence, and thousands of lives lost. Chichou and Yenchou prefectures have suffered specially. The general lament is that rice will be excessively high in price this year; and so far from there being any hope of remission of taxes, these are to be increased.

A COLLOQUIAL PAPER

called the Hangchow Colloquial Magazine (杭州白話報) has been started by a few enterprising young scholars of this city. Their purpose is most laudable; and the three numbers of the paper which have come to hand indicate considerable enlightenment and a real desire to benefit their countrymen. The purpose of the paper, which is issued thrice-a-month, is to give articles of value on the needs

of the times, some geographical, historical, and other papers, and general news, in a colloquial form. If read aloud, any hearer can understand; and yet the colloquial is "t'ung-hing," or current in most places. Hence the projectors have agencies in many places, as in Foochow, Shanghai (office of the "Universal Gazette"), etc.

AN ILLUSTRATION

used in one article which attacks the senseless opposition to reforms and to things foreign, shows the position of the editors. Having rebuked the heedless indifference of the masses to all matters of public weal, which the writer of the article referred to considers one fruitful source of anti-foreign prejudice, he proceeds: "Suppose that Confucius were appointed Futai in Ch'ekiang province. In case of illness of his father at Shantung, would he or his son hesitate to use the telegraph because it was foreign? Would he take the old, slow boat to return to his home, refusing railway and steamboat because these came from the foreigners?" The argument from "What would Confucius do?" is the most fetching imaginable with the Chinese, in theory! In practice, little attention is paid to him. But we hail such efforts as this to raise public spirit and the desire for general education. One of the best

SIGNS OF A CHANGE

in China is the widespread interest in Japan. The paper above described is avowedly an attempt to bring about in China a growth of colloquial literature such as years ago was fostered in Japan, and which to-day influences the whole educational system of that Empire.

THE SCHOOL FOR SILK-WORM CULTURE

opened near the West Lake by Japanese has had a successful season. The buildings are well-adapted for their purpose; and doubtless those in charge are fully qualified for their work.

20th July.

MOKANSHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORT.

Excessive rain, high water, and cool weather on the plains made the gathering of visitors and summer residents later this year than usual.

Just now nearly every house is full; some of them crowded. August seems to be the favourite month for those who can spare only a month from their work.

Board can now be had at reasonable rates; the canals are full enough for houseboats from Shanghai to Sangyabu without change. The rest house has a competent man in charge, chairmen and carriers are abundant; certainly any Shanghaider who can get a week or ten days' holiday just now will profit by a trip to this place. The air is so deliciously fresh, clean, and lunglifting; the water is liquid crystal, cold, and clear with the taste of Nature's own mixing. The eye is rested by scenery varied and beautiful. For those who care for flowers, ferns, and grasses, there is lavish abundance.

In a long chair on a cool verandah one can make cloud studies without effort. The plentiful shade, numerous paths, and dashing brooks make the place a children's paradise. Butterflies, moths, and the insect tribe are in profusion. Most visitors can sleep soundly eight hours at night and several half-hours during the day. Those who have built good comfortable cottages and have learned the local conditions can thoroughly enjoy themselves. Visitors who want rest and quiet will find it an almost ideal retreat.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The expense of living here is not excessive. Board may be had for two dollars and

upwards per day. A whole family can come from Shanghai in a houseboat for about fifteen dollars. The chairbearers and carriers will cost about ten dollars more to the top. Ladies and children are perfectly safe. A new Union Church has been completed. The next annual meeting of the Association comes on the first Thursday of August. The taxes are light, compared with other places. Afternoon tea is the popular social function. Early hours are the rule. If you are open to conviction, each man has the best location, the most convenient house, and the most superior tenant, excepting his auditor, of course.

26th July.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RUSSIANS COME TO THE RELIEF OF THE TRADE.

The long-expected improvement has come at last. The Russian Government launch Samson, with a small force under the command of Colonel Hencke, steamed up river on the 6th instant and returned on the 12th, having in conjunction with a land force cleared away the pirates as far as Sauchiahoo.

THE BOATS COMING IN.

The result has been seen in the arrival of over four thousand boats laden with pulse and grain; soon to be followed by more.

A great fall in prices has resulted, and a fairly animated enquiry for tonnage, which will probably be in demand for some time.

The Newchwang merchants are delighted and have sent a telegram of thanks to Vice-Admiral Alexeieff.

THE BRIGANDS

are said to have dispersed after partially destroying Sinyen, but are still giving trouble in the east from which many refugees have arrived.

COLONEL POWELL

arrived from the interior on the 9th inst. and left for Japan and Vladivostok on the 11th. The place where he was arrested, or stopped, is said to have been outside the sphere of Vice-Admiral Alexeieff's influence.

MR. ROSIE

is expected to arrive here shortly to resume charge of the British Consulate which he held during the Japanese occupation, and again during the plague epidemic. His friends, and they are many, rejoice at his return.

MR. FULFORD

with his wife and child is proceeding to Australia for their holiday, which is very necessary after the exciting experiences of the last 13 months.

VICE-ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF

paid Newchwang a semi-official visit in the Zabiaka on the 4th inst., leaving on the 7th. He denied that Colonel Powell had been arrested, and said that he was only asked to show his papers.

It is semi-officially stated that there are only 10,000 Russians in South Manchuria, and the brigand leader is reported to be a very able man and implicitly obeyed by his followers. The Russians expect to crumple him up between the Yalu and the sea.

15th July.

THE RIVER PIRATES

are making a desperate effort to maintain the terror of their name. They have assembled in force at a point about half-a-

day's journey south of Simintun and have cut to pieces the Chinese who were guarding the river bank, and captured their officers. In consequence of this Colonel Hencke started on the 21st instant in the Samson for Sauchiahoo, intending to proceed thence by native junk to the scene of action.

Since then news has arrived that seven hundred of the pirates have taken

A SOLEMN OATH

that they will seize and kill the district magistrate of Haicheng; and still later intelligence is that fifty pirates have intercepted him and a few followers, while on their way to meet Colonel Hencke.

RUSSIAN TROOPS

from Newchwang proper, from Moukden, and from Simintun, are on the march to cooperate with Colonel Hencke, and it is to be hoped that some of them may be in time to relieve the beleaguered magistrate. He has dealt with such pirates as have been handed over to him by the Russians, or captured by his own people, in the only proper way; decapitating the perpetrators of outrages and their leaders, and releasing on bail those who have been forced into the movement.

A STRIKE.

The workmen in the oil mills have struck for higher wages, and the price of bean-cake has advanced.

23rd July.

RAIN.

Rain fell heavily last night, the air is free from dust, and gardens are refreshed.

24th July.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RETRIBUTION.

Mr. Joostens, the Belgian Minister, was engaged a few days since with some German soldiers in putting up the corner posts of the new Belgian Legation that will be erected on the site of the home of old Hsu Tang, the most intensely anti-foreign man who encouraged the Boxer fizzle. Hsu committed suicide on the entrance of the Allies into the Capital and his son was beheaded some months since by the Japanese along with Ch'i Hsiu. It is to be hoped the Belgians will soon improve their property, for the unsightly ruin of the Hsu family palace is the only site on Legation street that has not been improved or in process of improving since the siege.

THE REBELS AT POYEH.

Two days since, a messenger from General Chang, Commander in Chihli of Governor Yuan Shih-kai's foreign-drilled troops, sent word to Li Hung-chang that the rebels in Poyehhsien, west of Paoingfu, were well armed with modern rifles, as they were composed largely of the deserters from Nih's army defeated at Tientsin, together with ex-Boxers and thieves generally, and that being all proscribed men they would fight desperately. He therefore begged that the thousand foreign-drilled troops already sent to reinforce the defeated General Li Ken-yuan might be increased to two thousand.

A RUMOUR OF A DEFEAT.

A rumour was current that these rebels after defeating General Li had also defeated a French force of four hundred, and Paoingfu fearing them, had closed its gates. This rumour proved to be unfounded. The French to the number stated, viz., four hundred, had gone to General Li's assistance, but up to present writing no further news has been heard from either them or Yuan Shih-kai's troops en route to the same place. Should this combined force be defeated, and it is certainly a possible contingency, the rebels whose prestige is already considerable, will indeed be a source of danger—even to the capital.

THE TSUNGLI YAMEN BUILDINGS,

vacated and looted after the siege, have again been put in order and are occupied by the members of that formerly interesting and obstructive body. The hole for the base of the Kettler monument on Hatamen street is now twenty feet deep and the workmen are still digging away on it. One wonders if a second Washington monument is contemplated.

PRINCE CHUN

left us quietly on his Apologetic Mission to Germany, Sir Robert Hart and a few other notables escorting him to the station. While it has been authoritatively stated by Li Hung-chang that the Imperial University will be reopened in the autumn, no date has been fixed as yet, nor has a chancellor been appointed. In the meantime Mr. J. M. Allardye's English school, now numbering nearly one hundred and fifty students, has been granted permission to use the buildings for recitations and study halls.

ROAD MAKING.

The Germans have repaired the macadamised road on Hatamen Street from the gate to the Tahpailou, a much-needed improvement.

THE POST OFFICE.

All the native buildings on the west side of the street have been torn down to make the military glacis, excepting the old temple, where the Imperial Chinese Post Office holds forth. This too must soon go, although why steps have not been taken to rebuild the government Post Office only the inscrutable I. G. knows. The I.P.O. is not a very up-to-date institution. The mail cannot be dispatched on the day received. It could be by sending it on the 10 a.m. train, but it is not. Why? Ask the I. G.

MILITARY UNIFORMS,

while not as frequent on the streets as a few months since, and perceptibly less, are still too frequent to suit either Chinese or civil residents. Tientsin, I am told, also agrees to this. This is an ungrateful world perhaps, but the fact is, while we were mighty glad to see the soldiers coming, we will be almighty glad to see them go.

HOT WEATHER,

which has been playing sad havoc in Europe and America, has at last reached Peking and breathing has become a laborious task, to say nothing of eating, while tennis and other exercise, excepting only fanning, is not to be thought of. Aerated liquid concerns are steadily getting rid of their highly-watered stock.

THE NEW GERMAN POST OFFICE

is nearing completion; it is a substantial, two-storey building on Wall Street just east of the Canal bridge. Following the precedent set by the greedy Legations for expansion, it has encroached upon the road to such an extent as to shut off half the width of the bridge. An utterly inexcusable proceeding.

17th July.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Notwithstanding the supposed agreement of the Powers on the different points of the indemnity question, disagreement remains, not so much among the Ministers as among the Home Governments. The sufficient guarantee for permanent annual payment until the whole indebtedness is met still bothers the creditors. There is no inkling that other revenues will be utilised other than those previously earmarked. Some Governments are inclined to increase the tariff, but Great Britain, as representing the largest trade, is opposed to such a change unless some equivalent is secured from the Chinese, tending to increase the commerce with the country.

VARIETY IN CLAIMS.

Another, and the chief, difference is as to how the war claims of the different countries shall be distributed in the indemnity amount already agreed upon. It seems that notwithstanding the rules agreed to in determining what should and what should not be included, the countries have not really made out their claims with uniformity. Hence the amount wanted is in excess of the 450,000,000 taels. The United States has been willing to lessen her claim, but only on the understanding that the other Powers would do the same. Thus China is again waiting on the dilatoriness of Westerners.

CHINA'S NEEDS.

Besides meeting the demands of foreign Powers, China is bewildered over the problem as to the easiest way to make up the deficiencies in national and provincial revenues. The various Viceroy and Governors are making plans of their own for provincial necessities, while the wants of the Court and the metropolitan officials are only partially considered. Increase of salt tax, increase of land tax, a house tax, stamp tax, tax on native opium, are all talked about, but nothing is determined by the Plenipotentiaries and the Court. In general we may expect nothing systematic, just, or even expedient, but more squeezing, scraping, manipulating. Thorough universal financial reform, which some thought lay lurking in the Protocol, has been abandoned as too great a task. One thing may be put down as certain, namely, popular disaffection, when increased taxation in any form is attempted.

THE DANGER OF NEW TAXATION.

The experience in Chihli province may illustrate the experiences awaiting the rulers in all the provinces.

THE LIENCHUANG RUI.

Here the Association of Allied Villages has sprung up in place of the Boxer organisation; being formed to resist the officials in collecting money to pay the claims of the converts, the demands of foreign armies, the needs of impoverished officials, and the expenses for repairing the highway for the return of those who brought on all the trouble and ruin of the past year.

INJUSTICE TO CHRISTIANS.

The legitimate claims of all the converts, Protestant and Catholic, have been discussed by the heads of the Missions with the Provincial Treasurer, Chou Fu, who has acted as Special Commissioner on Mission claims. As the total amount is reported as nearly 3,000,000 taels, several high officials have memorialised that the amount be drawn from national revenues instead of further pressing the local districts. An edict has been issued approving. Here again the peaceful provinces must pay for the crimes of northern Boxers and the Court's madness. Chou Fu, in all these negotiations, has acted with courtesy, justice, and firmness. It has been fortunate that such a progressive man has been on the ground, as the foreign Ministers were willing to let Chinese Christians suffer, though Chinese getting pay as servants in foreign employ were to be fully compensated.

THE EVACUATION.

The Ministers have fixed on August the 14th as the date for full, final, formal evacuation, and for handing over to the Chinese authorities the Temple of Heaven, Temple of Agriculture, Forbidden City, Winter Palace, Summer Palace, and other public and imperial grounds and buildings. This date is the anniversary of the relief of the Legations by the Allies. This idea originated with Sir Ernest Satow. Such a function on such a date may afford amusement to the Chinese, who can "crow" over their success in getting rid of the foreign interlopers. Whether

ANY PROPER FUNCTION

will be held in memory of the relief is not yet announced. So many of the Legations have changed hands, that little interest may be taken in the important event.

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE

with his staff last Sunday, was honoured by guards from the British, Americans, Japanese, and Italians. No French were present. No German soldiers graced the occasion, though several German officers were present. General Gaselee will be remembered as a courteous gentleman at a time when courtesy has been needed more than military prowess.

THE FRENCH FETE.

Sunday, being the 14th, was the great fête day of the French. A review was held early in the morning in front of the Peitang, after which high mass was held in the Cathedral. At night time miles of lanterns with fireworks made memorable the palace grounds, lakes, bridges, rotunda, main thoroughfare, Imperial gates, Cathedral, within the French jurisdiction. Several French soldiers became intoxicated, pounded several Chinese and, according to report, killed two or three. The Chinese find it difficult to describe the French character, as well as of the Allies in general.

A SERIOUS OMISSION.

It is rather striking that before the evacuation is carried out, neither the Commanders nor the Ministers have issued any proclamation telling the people why they came, and why they now go, and adding a much-needed warning against a repetition of last year's unparalleled shamelessness and iniquity. What the Chinese think, and what hereafter they represent, will be far different from the actuality.

18th July.

WEIHAIWEI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A CORRECTION.

In my last, dated 27th ult., the scene of a case of robbery with violence was stated to be in British territory. My informant was mistaken, and the affair we now know took place in a village under Chinese jurisdiction.

AN UNFORTUNATE SEQUEL.

In connection with the crime we have to report that "last of all the woman died also." The case now resolves itself into one of murder. The two soldiers of the Chinese Regiment detected selling stolen goods in Weihaiwei City were handed over to the Ninghai magistrate, and in accordance with Chinese custom have been put to torture. (It is reported that they were suspended to a tree by the arms fastened behind). The confession wrung from one of them implicated a soldier—or soldiers—of the name Liu. Fifteen of that name in the same company were arrested and sent for examination to Ninghai. They have all since been released. More than half-a-dozen others deserted, and it may be assumed that they were concerned to some extent in the affair.

A PRACAS IN THE CITY

—serious in a sense, yet not without its humorous side—was the outcome of persistent efforts to trace this crime to its source. The Yamén runners of the Ninghai magistrate, holding a written permit from the Assistant Commissioner, pursued their investigations both in Mahto and the City. An attempt to arrest a bugler was resisted by his comrades. In the mêlée a soldier's hand got badly damaged and a detective received a severe cut on the head,—not to mention other injuries.

The soldiers then bound the runners and brought them to their headquarters in Mahto.

For interfering with the agents of the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties certain men of the Regiment have been fined \$5 each. The two soldiers first arrested are still in prison and will probably remain there.

But, extraordinary as it may seem, the actual authors and instigators of the robbery and murder have yet to be discovered.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

is now open, and guests for the summer month arrive in quick succession. Through the courtesy of the manager I was shown over the hotel the other day, and apparently everything that would minister to the comfort and convenience of visitors to a new sea-side resort has been provided.

A broad verandah to both upper and lower floors, facing east, south, and west, should help to keep the building cool. The rooms are lofty and well ventilated.

Very recent improvements and additions to the premises include a terrace in front of the building, a flight of stone steps down the face of the low cliff on which it is built, and a tennis court.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It is generally understood that a Japanese firm has undertaken to run a small steamer—about 200 tons—between this colony and Chefoo for a subsidy of \$800 per mensem. The contract, it is said, stipulates for two trips a week. We should have preferred that a British steamship company had undertaken to maintain regular communication with the outer world. Failing this, we are very grateful to our friends the Japanese. It may reasonably be expected that the regular trips of this vessel will lower the cost of certain provisions, and provide the foreign community here with a better supply of fruit—not to mention other more obvious benefit.

THE STEAMER COMPANIES.

A recent issue of the "Weihaiwei Gazette" contains an important announcement which should make a considerable difference to our rapidly increasing community. From "Shipping Intelligence" we learn that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have arranged that the steamers Tungchow and Wuchang shall call here on their trips to and from Shanghai during the summer months. This will be very gratifying to those interested in the development of the Colony.

This port needs very little advertisement. With the establishment of regular and easy steam communication with the Treaty Ports, the great natural advantages which the new colony possesses as

A WATERING PLACE

will soon be recognised, and the foreign communities established on the coast of China will realise that in Weihaiwei they may have a first-class sanitarium with every feature that a health resort should possess.

THE LAUNCH SERVICE.

A launch now runs four times a day from island to mainland and back again. The charge for foreigners is 30 cents each way, and natives are charged a third of that fare. It is run by a private individual, and is entirely independent of a Government subsidy, I understand. The proprietor has our sincerest wishes for the financial success of his venture. His action certainly confers a great boon on the whole community.

Whatever changes the future may have for us, at present the centre of official and social activity is the Island. The postal, telegraph (Eastern Extension Co.), and shipping offices are located there; and to the mainland the convenience of having a regular and frequent means of communication across the harbour is obvious.

The islander, too, however much he may be the victim of "liu-kung-ditis," when he realises how easy it is now to escape the

depressing influences of his narrow quarters may be tempted to patronise the launch, to stretch his limbs on the shores of the bay, and to try the effect of a change of scene.

THE SEASON.

With a dance given by the Senior Admiral on board H. M. S. Glory about a fortnight ago, and another a week later given by members of the Recreation Club, the "season" may be said to have begun.

Bathing, boating and sailing are the order of the day. The weather is exceptionally fine.

VISITORS.

At Queen's Hotel:—Mrs. H. G. Dowler, maid and 2 children; Mrs. G. Sutherland, maid and 1 child; Mrs. A. S. Bremner, and 2 children; Mrs. Herbert Macray, and 1 child; Mrs. E. P. Wickham, and 1 child; Mrs. Arthur Mannors, and Mr. H. A. C. Currie.

In Bungalows:—Captain and Mrs. Lee; Mrs. Probst, maid and 2 children; and Mrs. Bruce Robertson.

17th July.

[The date of this letter shows that postal communication with Weihaiwei still leaves something to be desired. It was five days coming from Chefoo.—Ed.]

YUNNAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RETURN TO WORK.

On the 1st of June, Mr. R. Williams (of the C. I. M.) and your correspondent arrived at Chaotungfu. The journey overland from Siufu was made in great quietness, every courtesy being shown by the officials and people the whole distance. Our return seemed to be taken as a pledge of better days. The entrance into Chaotung was made in characteristic Chinese style. The Christians and other friends had made up their minds for a big affair and consequently our chairs were at the end of a long procession of banners and we entered the Mission premises in a cloud of smoke and to the sound of great strings of crackers.

GOOD OFFICIALS.

The mandarins showed themselves friendly at once. We are fortunate in having three fine men of action representing Imperial authority. The Brigadier-General Liu, who succeeded one of the most superstitious military duffers I ever heard of in China, soon made his power felt in the neighbourhood. Disguised as a coolie, he paid visits in all directions and took first-hand evidence on many important matters. As a consequence of the stern way in which he dealt with some troublesome persons, many suspicious characters have fled the city. During a long interview the General asked that there might be frequent intercourse in order that outsiders may know that all is friendly between the authorities and the missionaries. I wish such a policy were consistently followed everywhere in this Empire.

THE PREFECT AND CITY MAGISTRATE

are old friends of the people and held in high esteem by all. The scrolls in the yamens declare that these rule the people like Buddha and the gods. They are both wise and friendly in dealings with foreigners. The Prefect is the hero of a famous two-year fight with the people in the south of this province. It was decided by the Government to appoint a likin station at Tunghai, where the people are very wealthy and through which great trade passes. Owing to valiant conduct in the great Mahomedan rebellion of 30 years ago a promise had been given to the people of this district that no Customs barrier should ever be erected there. Claiming this promise the people fought hard in many ways to prevent the establishment of the likin.

THE VICTORY OF THE OFFICIAL.

Prefect Lung was, however, one too many for them, and they were peaceably defeated in the long struggle. This is a significant

fact, as it is the people of this neighbourhood who are so opposed to the French railway, and whose opposition the Viceroy professed to be unable to overcome. Let them try in earnest and the railway will get a footing as easily as the likin. Formerly the Government was not averse to a popular uprising against the foreigners; now it has learnt more wisdom.

CONSUL-GENERAL FRANCOIS

and a small staff are busy in Yunnanfu winning the respect of Chinese in some ways and apparently acting much more circumspectly than at the beginning of last year. The indemnity for the destruction of property has been fixed at 720,000 taels, 340,000 to the Railway Administration, and 380,000 to the Roman Catholics. The bringer of this news, a friendly R. C., smiled as he was asked if this would give a good profit, and answered of course it would.

THERE IS A SAYING IN SZECHUAN

that "Riots are the Seed of Big Cathedrals." Last year some French priest in this province wrote to the Tongking papers harshly accusing the English of making big profits out of the destruction of their homes. The property of three families was entirely destroyed, that of another partially so, two houses were completely gutted, and among this destruction was a whole medical outfit of a missionary doctor. The compensation paid for all this was considerably less than ten thousand taels and will never replace the things lost.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

The publication of the Edicts referring to suspension of examinations in accordance with Art. X of the Treaty of Peace created profound indignation among the people. Strong language was used in reference to the Imperial House and rebellion seeds took root in many hearts. The Yellow Edicts are supposed to remain in evidence for two years. Not one remains intact in this city. Subsequent proclamations have been posted over the Edicts or the latter have been torn down and destroyed by indignant scholars.

THE FAMINE IN SHENSI.

On our journey up to this city we met some returned soldiers from Shensi. The stories they told of famine and death were awful and the appearance of the men was quite in keeping with their story.

THE IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS

as reported in your paper differ somewhat from the facts as they touch this Province. The Ti-t'ai (General) of Kueichou has gone to succeed the aged General Fung at Tali and the Chent'ai (Brigadier-General) of Chaotung has gone to be Ti-t'ai of Kueichou. Governor Ting of Yunnan is to take up the same position in Kuangsi and Treasurer Li, nephew of the aged Peace Commissioner, is to hold pro tem. the position of Governor of Yunnan. There have been rumours of serious contentions between Li and Ting which may account for these changes.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE MINISTER.

Is there any means of impressing on the British Minister in Peking the necessity of appointing a Consul to Yunnanfu? While France appoints a Consul-General to that place, England fools about and sends men to such out-of-the-way useless places as Momein and Szemao. A nation that makes mistakes like this will certainly get an ugly slap in the face one of these days.

Chaotungfu, 20th June.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE" Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER

continues showery and April-like, rain falling every day, but bright sunshine intervening. Up to date with fifteen days' rain we have had only 3.66 inches of rain this month. Heavier rains are necessary if we are to make up our rainfall and end the summer with full reservoirs.

A MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

was held on the 15th inst. The Hon. T. H. Whitehead and the Hon. J. Thurburn were sworn in on taking their seats, the former as member for the Chamber of Commerce, the latter on nomination by the Governor. The Colonial Secretary laid a number of papers on the table including Financial Minutes Nos. 26 to 43, which latter were referred to the Finance Committee. A Bill to validate Crown leases heretofore made of foreshore and submerged lands for reclamation and other purposes, one to amend and consolidate the law relating to Reformatories, and one for naturalisation of Sun Yat-sen were read a first time. Mr. Chater then moved and Mr. Bell-Irving seconded the first reading of a Bill authorising construction of a tramway on the lower levels in Hongkong. This was carried, and I understand the construction will be commenced forthwith. The Acting Attorney-General proposed the first reading of a Bill to amend the laws relating to stamps and stamp duty. I understand the intention of the framers to be to raise the probate duties (now lower than the English duties). This was read a first time as was a Bill for appropriation of a sum of \$559,991.78 to defray charges for 1900. A meeting of the Finance Committee was held at which a number of votes, mostly for Public Works, were taken, including votes for the erection of new buildings at Cape Collinson and Green Island to supply better lights and to make provision for taking over and working Wagan Light from the Chinese Customs.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATES.

I am glad to be able to record the appointment, in the last issue of the "Government Gazette," of Mr. F. A. Hazeland, barrister-at-law, to be Second Police Magistrate. Mr. Sercombe Smith, First Police Magistrate, is now acting Puisne Judge, and Mr. Hazeland, who was a Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, has for some time been one of the Acting Police Magistrates, Mr. Kemp being the other. Mr. Hazeland, whose father was some thirty years ago Crown Solicitor, was born and brought up in the Colony. He possesses an intimate knowledge of Cantonese, perfectly understands the Chinese character, and is equally well acquainted with their customs. He is also most thoroughly conversant with the ordinances and the practice of the Courts, having for the past twenty-four years been connected with the Supreme Court in various capacities, commencing as Clerk to the Puisne Judge. Mr. Hazeland has shown equal capacity and energy on the Bench and his appointment has been amply justified.

SHOOTING MATCH.

VOLUNTEERS v. NON-VOLUNTEERS.

In the return match fired at Kowloon last Saturday the Volunteers scored a decided win over their opponents. The shooting throughout was of a high order. Mr. G. P. Lammert being especially consistent at each range. If Hongkong men maintain this form at the Interport match, their rivals will have to do all they know to beat them. The Penang Volunteers enter the lists for the first time this year, so I am told. This will make the match the more interesting and bring the greater credit to the victors.

CRICKET.

The Straits team have accepted the challenge of the H. K. C. C. to visit them in November, and it now only remains for Shanghai to finally decide to do the same. The Straits XI in 1897 was too much for both this port and yours. Cricket here just now is at a low ebb and I am afraid the chances of victory for us are not very great, unless our men put their shoulder to the wheel. I hear the Shanghai team is a good one. It is said that you are also sending tennis representatives; the idea is first rate and I sincerely hope the Straits will follow your good example. The matches could scarcely fail to be keenly contested and once being inaugurated might become annual. Personally I have not witnessed the play of your representatives, but I have great faith in the abilities of our champions. These interport rivalries in the interests of sport should be strongly encouraged, and I should like to see them introduced into all branches of sport—golf, billiards, swimming, etc. We should welcome a Shanghai team to row at our next regatta.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK DIVIDEND.

The great local banking institution steadily pursues its policy of increasing reserve and carrying forward a large balance. Subject to audit it is announced the Board of Directors will recommend a dividend of thirty shillings per share, the addition of \$750,000 to reserve, making this fund \$13,750,000, and to carry forward the huge sum of \$1,475,000. This is rather less than last half-year, when a million dollars was placed to reserve, but it is a magnificent result to achieve, especially at a time when trade is so dull.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The man-of-war anchorage is rather bare at the moment, and there are few movements among the men-of-war to chronicle. The only arrivals during the week were on the 18th inst., when the German gunboat Itis arrived from Tsingtao and the British hospital ship Carthage from Calcutta, and on the 19th, when the storeship Humber came in from Woosung. The solitary departure was that of the British gunboat Firebrand on the 15th inst. for Canton.

Hongkong, 20th July.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

We are still waiting with growing impatience for the burst of the monsoon. The weather lately has been most trying, though on the whole the hot season has been rather mild, owing to occasional small showers. The country presents a very different appearance from what it did at this time last year, in fact one is struck with the very healthy appearance of the land, trees, and shrubs which are generally very burnt up and withered at this time of the year. They are quite green and comparatively fresh-looking, and instead of the usual brown, parched and cracked earth which meets the eye at this season, there are still patches of green grass visible. The plague, alas, is with us still, but it is showing steady signs of decreasing all over India. On the whole, people are taking a more sensible view of matters, though there are still some superstitious natives who are afraid to report fresh cases of plague among their friends and relatives to the officials for fear of being poisoned. Only the other day, a case was reported of natives opening a tiffin basket belonging to some plague official to see whether it contained the plague poison.

THE VICEROY

is still as popular among both Europeans and natives. It is perhaps not generally known that when the war broke out in South Africa and Lord Curzon offered to send out troops from India, the Home Government at once asked whether he considered it would be safe to weaken the garrison in India and asked him whether he was willing personally to undertake the responsibility of sending any troops from here. He at once said he would willingly undertake all responsibility of the matter himself, as he felt absolutely confident that the troops could easily be spared. By doing this he put India to a very practical test, and showed that he had the utmost confidence in officials and in the feudatory princes. This bold step of his immensely pleased the natives and has inspired in them an even greater confidence in the Government in general and the Viceroy in particular. Krüger has certainly been a great benefactor of our Empire, for the amount of enthusiasm that the war has evoked among our Indian subjects certainly shows how very patriotic are their feelings. All the native Princes and also private individuals have subscribed enormous sums, and are constantly, even now, sending out comforts to our troops, and their only disappointment is that they themselves cannot go out to fight for their country.

THE DECREASE OF TIGERS.

Lord Curzon has just lately bagged no less than 12 tigers. A speaker at the Society of Arts the other day went so far as to ask for a law for the protection of tigers, as he said they were now becoming almost extinct in some parts, and urged that they were really the agriculturists' best friends, for they destroyed annually great numbers of deer who did so much damage to the crops and trees.

A GREAT PROBLEM

which is facing us now is that our modern education is tending very much to destroy the religion of the Mahomedans and Hindus, while the feeling of caste prevents them from adopting our creed. In fact, one cannot blame them when one sees how often it is brought before their eyes from the white man's conduct in the East how very far removed is his life from the creed he professes. It is not mere missionaries that we need so much as men who will realise what is the White Man's Burden, and feel that they have come out not only to make money and have a good time generally, but that it should be a matter of Imperial interest to each individual to try and bring about a feeling of sympathy between themselves and the people to whom they represent the British Government. Lord Curzon has shown very great interest in the question of education, and he urges strongly that the young students should go in more for sport. H. E. urged the Mahomedans, who are inclined to be more lethargic, to concentrate their energies on education so that they should not be left behind.

THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN,

about which so much has been written and said lately, is distinctly felt in India. The light of civilisation is gradually dawning, even in some of the darkest corners of the Zenana. The women of India have been slumbering so long, whilst women of other countries have been taking a keen and lively interest in life. To these gentle, timid women, the walls of their home encircled their world, and the horizon of their mental vision was not beyond the immediate concerns of their own narrow secluded life, but this new century shows a marked difference. Women are waking up to the fact that they have responsibilities in life, and their interests are generally widening. Among the Parsees it is now becoming quite customary for their daughters to take up some line of work, and even among the Mahomedans,

who are so very seclusive they are educating the girls and in some instances even sending them to England or having English governesses for them. The National Society of India, which is entirely secular, does much in bringing the native ladies in touch with European ladies at meetings which they hold at intervals. The women of India have also been showing a great interest in subscribing for the Victoria Memorials which are being got up in all three Presidencies. In some instances these memorials are in the shape of hospitals.

POPULARITY OF LORD AMPHILL.

The new Governor of Madras, Lord Amphil, and Lady Amphil are becoming very popular. Before coming to India, I am told, he mentioned to Her Majesty that his idea was not to go only by the information he gained from his Cabinet, which has been practically speaking the custom for so long, but to make the acquaintance of each of his Collectors personally, by inviting them to stay with him and seeing much of them personally, so as to form a better opinion of their respective merits and characteristics and also so as to gain his information at first hand. So far, as a rule the Governors have stood very much aloof, and beyond a few official receptions there was little personal intercourse between the Governor and his Collectors and District Officers.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY.

Up to now India has been very behind-hand in the matter of electricity, but Lord Curzon is taking a great interest in the matter, and already several companies are endeavouring to introduce electric lighting and trams, and before very long we hope to have something practical to show.

THE BOER PRISONERS

in Ceylon have contradicted the report that some of them wished to settle in Ceylon and become British subjects. On the whole, they are orderly and well-conducted. I hear from one who saw them lately that they attribute the war entirely to the Jameson Raid, and they say that before that the English and the Boers were settling down comfortably and were on friendly terms with each other. The Jameson Raid upset everything, entirely breaking the confidence the Boers had hitherto felt in the British Government. Even now after nearly two years of desperate fighting, so they declared, they might have settled down under British rule had it not been for the burning of the farms; this seems to have incensed them beyond everything, and though they all own to having been kindly treated since they have been prisoners, and own to a great admiration for the way in which our troops fought against difficulties, which as one man remarked could not be understood by those who were not familiar with the country, yet their feeling towards us as a nation and as a Government is that of the most bitter hatred which a hundred treaties of peace could not conquer. Their feelings towards Lord Milner are very bitter, and some of them remarked that as long as he was at the head of affairs they would never accept any terms of peace, though they were driven to desperation. They look a rough set of men, something like miners, and one is doubly surprised to see how well they are educated and how very fluently and correctly they speak English.

THE RESULT OF THE FAMINE.

At present, we have not the statistics to hand showing what effect the famine has had on the death and birth rate; it is certainly remarkable how wonderfully everything is now waking up. During the famine, trade, agriculture, everything was at a standstill. Even Barar, that little province which is known as the model province, the garden of India, where everything speaks of energy and work; this

province, which had never before felt the awful terrors of famine and which was one that suffered most, seemed to collapse into a lethargic sleep, from which, however, it is now awakening rapidly.

THE DEATH OF THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL

has evoked much sympathy all over India. H.H. for thirty years was beloved as a just and a kind ruler; the state under her rule has flourished and her unflinching judgment will be much missed. H.H. is to be succeeded by her granddaughter, so there will again be a Begum at the head of affairs at Bhopal.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

About four years ago, after the close of the Tirah campaign, considerable excitement was caused all over India by a speech made by a prominent Punjab civilian, who was on the eve of retirement, in the presence of the assembled magnates of Simla in the Institute. He had the courage to attack the policy of the Indian Government, as regards the origin and conduct of the war, before the very authors of that policy. Of course, there was a howl of official indignation all over India, but the non-official world chuckled demurely to itself and echoed "habet." The cause of attack was mainly directed against the deafness of the Government of India to the advice of the local officials. You are probably aware that for several years the headquarters of the Punjab Government has been located for several months during the year at Simla; the reason being that the close neighbourhood of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab was necessary to help the Viceroy in deciding matters connected with the boundary policy. Now Lahore is already a good distance from the North-west Frontier, and from Lahore to Simla it is also a far cry. It therefore seems easy to understand how at this distance voices crying in the far wilderness of the Frontier were not always listened to. One of the results of this deafness was the giving up of the Khyber Forts, which led to the Tirah campaign. Several other mishaps in the conduct of the campaign were also attributed to the high official ignorance of local conditions. Now, after a lapse of several years, the seed thus sown in the midst of official displeasure has borne fruit and Lord Curzon has resolved to establish a new Trans-Indus Province, to be entirely independent of the Punjab, and which will have the management of the Frontier States. This should give an ample field for the employment of local knowledge and experience, so that the new Lieut.-Governor will not in future have an opportunity of saying that his warning voice has been unheeded. This step seems to be universally approved throughout India by the Press, and one of the effects will be that the headquarters of the Punjab Government will in future have to find a summer resort on one of its own hills, and the Secretaries will no longer be able to enjoy the luxuries and Viceregal sunshine of the Himalayan Capua.

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA.

Attention has recently been drawn not only to the enormous strides with which the boundaries of the Russian Empire are expanding, but also to the equally rapid growth of the area over which the Russian language is spoken. Here in India we have been educating the people for the last fifty years; some people say over-educating them, but however that may be there can be no doubt that the spread of the knowledge of the English language is not equal to the spread of education. English is only taught in the higher schools, and it is calculated that there are probably not more than two millions of natives who speak the English language. English is not the universal language of the Court, and the great mass of correspondence which passes between

the subordinate officers of a province is conducted in one or more of the numerous vernaculars. Now in Russia it is different; as each new province falls within the sphere of Russian influence, schools are founded in which the Russian language is made the vehicle of imparting knowledge and Russian is used as the official language. It is therefore calculated that fifty years hence Russian will probably be the principal language spoken throughout the enormous territory which in recent years has been added on to the Russian Empire in Asia. When it is remembered how many of these provinces are inhabited by warlike races it may be understood what an enormous addition this will give to Russian influence and prestige. In a short time you in China will see Russian schools established throughout Manchuria and very possibly Russian may be the lingua franca in use as far as the gates of Peking. This is a very serious matter and it becomes a question for consideration whether those who are interested in the spread of British Empire and influence should not take more systematic steps towards the spread of the knowledge of the English language.

Hyderabad, 21st June.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BRISBANE.

The Royal train with the Duke and Duchess and the members of their suite arrived at Brisbane on the 20th inst., some two hours earlier than they were expected. A Royal salute fired by the Australian Artillery soon conveyed the news to the citizens. Four days only of the tour were allotted to the Queensland capital, so the programme was necessarily of a somewhat limited character. It included the usual levee and reception at Government House, review of troops, and State school children's fête in the grounds of the Viceregal mansion. On Friday the 25th of May the Royal Guards departed for New South Wales. A stoppage of the train conveying the Royal party was made at Cambooya, on the Darling Downs, where was enjoyed the novelty of a bush picnic.

CUTTING OUT CATTLE.

After the picnic the party were treated to an exhibition of cutting out cattle. Messrs. Ramsay Bros., owners of the station, had mustered some 3,000 head of cattle, and the Duke asked that some dozen head should be drafted separately. The stockmen soon accomplished this, the Duke taking the greatest interest in the performance. Lord Lamington, Governor of Queensland, and Lord Crichton, a member of the suite, also mounted and proceeded to cut out animals on their own account. The Royal servants also discarded their gorgeous livery coats, and went in hot and strong for wood-chopping.

ARRIVAL AT SYDNEY.

The New South Wales programme provided for the Royal party proceeding by train from the border, through Newcastle, the coal port, where a short halt would be made, and then on to the Hawkesbury River Bridge. The Ophir, with the cruiser St. George, had previously left Sydney for the Hawkesbury River, and they were in waiting for the Royal party, anchored some two miles below the bridge. An excursion was made on Sunday afternoon on board the steamer Governor Gordon to view the beautiful scenery of the Hawkesbury. An early start was made on Monday morning, the Ophir weighing anchor before 9 a.m. and followed by her escort, proceeding to Sydney. Outside the Hawkesbury River entrance, they were met by the cruisers of the Australian squadron, who followed on and brought up the rear of the naval procession. The fifteen miles separating Sydney Heads from the Hawkesbury River were soon negotiated. A Royal

salute was fired from the South Head battery as the Ophir swung round the Hornby Light and made her way up the harbour. The Royal party were landed at Farm Cove and received by Mr. Barton and Sir W. Lyne. The crowd in some of the narrower portions of the city along the route of the procession became unmanageable, and got out of the hands of the police, and the aid of the military was obtained in restoring order by the simple process of applying the butt ends of muskets to the "trillies" of those on the outside. Lord and Lady Hopton received the Royal guests at the main entrance to Government House. A dinner was given at Government House in the evening. A heavy fall of rain at night partially spoilt the effect of the illuminations, which were on a particularly lavish scale.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Federal Parliament has been sitting regularly this week, and is beginning to shake down into something like working order. Both Houses, however, adjourned on the 24th to allow of members proceeding to Sydney by special train, to attend the celebrations connected with the Ducal visit to the harbour city. Meanwhile, in anticipation of a tariff bill about whose terms no definite information is available, merchants are busy cleaning large lines of goods from bonded warehouses. It is expected that wines, spirits, and tobacco will be burdened with heavier duties than are now imposed, whilst other articles in daily use will come in at lower rates. However, all at present is surmise, and it is to be hoped for the sake of settling business on a solid basis, that the tariff bill will be passed with the utmost expedition a legislature can concentrate on the question.

ROYAL VETO.

The King has withheld the Royal assent to a Bill passed during the last session of the Queensland Parliament. This Bill provided for the appropriation of £15,000 to assist sugar growers to erect central cane mills, in the neighbourhood of the Russell and Johnstone Rivers, North Queensland. A clause, however, was inserted at the instance of the Labour members, preventing the employment of alien labour in connection with the mills. The term alien of course includes all coloured races, Japanese included, and it is probably on the latter's account that the King's advisers have suggested holding back the Royal assent.

SMALL POX ON THE R. M. S. ORMUZ.

The Orient Co.'s R. M. S. Ormuz is in for a run of bad luck. It is not so long ago that I wrote detailing the collision in which she was involved. Now, on her very next voyage, she incurs a spell of quarantine. On her arrival at Adelaide the health officer in that port found a suspicious case of illness on board, and sent for medical advice, pending which all on board were detained. The result of the medical conference was that the case was diagnosed as small pox, and all the Adelaide passengers and those who had boarded the vessel from the shore, were ordered into quarantine at Torrens Island for twenty-one days. The Ormuz discharged her Adelaide cargo and then came on to Melbourne, where her Melbourne consignments were discharged in the Bay. The steamer left her passengers and labourers employed in cargo operations at the Quarantine Station at Portsea, afterwards proceeding to Sydney. Vaccination was freely resorted to, and those on whom it takes effect will be released from quarantine in 14 days, otherwise they will have to stay the full period of three weeks.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The cable steamer Britannia engaged in the preliminary work for the Pacific cable, is now engaged making soundings on the section between the Queensland coast and Norfolk Island, a distance of some 800 odd miles.

After erecting a landing station on Norfolk Island, the vessel will proceed to New Zealand, where a branch will be carried from the island. The preliminary sounding work, it is expected, will be completed by next March, and everything should then be ready for the immediate laying of the cable.

Meanwhile the Eastern Extension Company have considerably reduced their rates, and a still further reduction is shortly promised. They have also commenced laying a cable between Adelaide and Natal, to afford direct communication with South Africa, which is now badly needed.

IMPRESSIONS FROM CHINA.

Commander Tickell, who has just returned with the naval contingent from China, states that what impressed him most was the splendid efficiency of the drafts from the Indian army. Their commissariat and transport arrangements were, he considers, simply perfect, and always ready to meet any contingency. Having read so much about the German transport system, he expected to find them easily first, but found that their hastily scratched together transport kept the rest waiting and then generally was the first to break down. He has also great praise for the American troops, who were the only friends the English had. His men chummed up considerably with the boys from the U. S. A., and a lot of little racial prejudices and corners got rubbed and smoothed down in the mixing process. The send-off the contingent received gratified everybody. "One of the most useful things to the Commonwealth that we brought away was a thorough idea of what discipline should be in the coming Australian navy." His opinion on the Boxer movement coincides with that of men who claim to know something about China, in that the movement is as yet only in its infancy. Commander Tickell, Lieut. Biddlecome, and Paymaster Treacy had the misfortune to be quarantined in Sydney whilst the Ducal festivities were in full swing in Melbourne, and only returned after they were all over.

Melbourne, 31st May.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

HONOURS TO THE BRAVE.

Twice within the past month has the Horse Guards Parade been the scene of a pageant both soul-stirring and artistically picturesque. On May the 24th when His Majesty presented their Colours to the third battalion of the Scots Guards it seemed as though no more beautiful sight could be witnessed than the march of the two triumphant young subalterns with their much-prized banners across the parade ground; but as I gazed at the scene which it was my proud pleasure to witness last Wednesday and saw, one after another, more than three thousand officers and men pass before their King and from him receive their medals—a token of the fight they had fought for the honour of their country.—I felt even more impressed with the grandeur of the ceremony at which we were all assisting and very proud of my countrymen, many of whom had given up much for its sake. One seemed to realise this more than ever as they mustered to receive their reward. Of course Lord Roberts came first, and he was followed by Lord Milner, who in turn gave place to Sir Godfrey Lagden, who will be best remembered for the beneficial influence he exerted over the native races in South Africa in inducing them not to join the rebels in the commencement of the fray. Then came military officers galore, the line occasionally broken by a clergyman or surgeon (among the latter being good Sir William MacCormac and Sir Frederick Treves), then came the non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry and Brigade of Guards all dressed in smart uniforms and then

the celebrated C. I. V's. Such a motley crowd! I don't know why, but I expected they would again have donned their uniforms for the occasion, but they were dressed in ordinary every-day garb, black coats, blue coats, tweed suits, and a few in the "butcher blue" of hospital convalescents, showing that they were still the wops; for their brush with the Boers. Some limped, and there were a few coat sleeves carefully pinned across the chest which told their own tale. Altogether the City contingent looked far less smart than on the day of their home-coming and one felt that the sacrifice they made was real and that their journey to South Africa had not been the summer day's picnic that some have painted it.

THE KING,

who was accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, drove on to the Parade Ground in an open carriage; a dais had been specially erected on the east side of the ground nearly opposite the Levée room of the Horse Guards, and here Their Majesties took up their positions, and officers and men passed in quick succession before them, each man receiving his medal from the King's hand as he passed; occasionally a few words were addressed by His Majesty to the recipient but usually a smart salute and pass on was the order observed. The entire ceremony occupied about two hours and a-quarter which seemed very little time when one saw the vast number of men assembled.

A TRIPLE DEATH-ROLL.

It rarely happens that one paper has to announce the death of three men of note, but last Tuesday's papers told us of the passing away of three Englishmen whose deaths had all occurred within the space of twenty-four hours. One a noted soldier and the other two men famous in the world of letters. Perhaps of the three,

SIR WALTER BESANT

was the best known. He was an intimate friend of the late Charles Dickens, and in some ways may be said to have followed in his footsteps, and it is somewhat curious that both should have died on June the 9th. Both men loved London and if Dickens through his works was the means of sweeping away many abuses, Besant through his aided in the betterment of the condition of some of our labouring classes. The People's Palace in the Mile End Road was a direct outcome of his "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." For the women who work Sir Walter had the greatest sympathy and a great deal that has been done for the improvement of their condition is owing to his generous aid. It is strange that the other man of letters whose death has had to be recorded,

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN,

was likewise an intense admirer of Dickens to whom, he always avowed, he owed any small success he afterwards obtained, though that unfortunately was not so great as his friends could have desired for him, as he died in somewhat straitened circumstances. As a dramatist, Mr. Buchanan was prolific, and some of his plays, especially those written in collaboration with Mr. George R. Sims had considerable popularity. Of his novels, "The Shadow of the Sword," published in 1866 and dealing with a conspiracy in France, is to my mind the most forcible, though perhaps "For-glove Manor" and "The Martyrdom of Madeline" have had more readers. Some of his admirers say that as a poet Buchanan shone most; anyway, it was "London Poems" which first attracted public attention to their author. It seems sad that a man of such undoubted genius should have been always hampered by pecuniary difficulties; but genius and business capacity seldom walk hand in hand.

LORD WANTAGE,

whose death occurred within an hour of Buchanan's, was a man of very different

stamp. A soldier son of a soldier father, little wonder that he was called "the Hero of the Alma," as there he stood by his regiment's colours and by his good example, bravery, and energy tended to restore order at a time when for the minute all seemed lost. For this he received a well-merited V. C. At Inkermann, too, he displayed great courage; charging a party of Russians against great odds, he succeeded in driving them back and so again saved a desperate situation. He was yesterday laid to rest in the parish church of Avington and had a soldier's funeral, one hundred men of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment forming a guard of honour and firing a final round of three volleys over the open grave at the conclusion of the funeral service. At the same hour, a memorial service was held in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, His Majesty being represented at both places, at the first by Lord Kintore, and at the second by Lord Kenyon.

THE TENNIEL DINNER.

Not often has an Englishman received a greater honour than was accorded to Sir John Tenniel, the celebrated cartoonist of "Punch," last Wednesday evening, when over two hundred gentlemen, every one of them famous in the world of science, art, literature, or commerce, gathered together to do him honour and to commemorate the fact that for fifty years he had worked for their amusement on the staff of that noted paper "Punch." Mr. Balfour presided, and in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, eulogised Sir John in no half measure. He said that during his connection with the paper, he had drawn in "Punch" some 2,000 cartoons, but that he had "never shown want of charity, with which even our greatest virtues lose their charm. To us, Sir John Tenniel will always be the great artist and the great gentleman." Mr. Chute, the American Ambassador, who was among the guests, made perhaps the wittiest speech of the evening and poor Sir John himself the shortest, for so overcome was he by all the kind things said of him, that he could only brokenly thank his entertainers and sit down again.

THE FRENCH THEATRICAL SEASON.

The great Bernhardt is with us once more, and this time in company with the inimitable Coquelin. Together they are drawing huge audiences to see their performance of M. Rostand's celebrated "L'Aiglon," a play which contains no less than 47 speaking parts and has six acts, all more or less about wings. In Act I the wings sprout, in Act II they flap, in Act III they spread, in Act IV they are wounded, in Act V they are broken, and in the last Act they are folded. They play deals with the loves and fortunes and sorrows of the young Duc de Reichstadt (the Eaglet) in the troublous days which occurred in France in 1830. M. Rostand has made his hero the son of the great Napoleon, but without his brains. Longing for greatness, but lacking the courage to obtain it; full of wonderful dreams, but lacking purpose to carry them out; fascinated by the glamour of his father's memory, but fearing to follow in his footsteps; more of a woman than a man. Such, at least, one gathers from Madame Bernhardt's conception of the character; whether it is capable of other interpretation I cannot say. I should like to see it attempted by an actor of the stern sex and note the difference, but so few quite young actors have the necessary power for the tragic moments of the play, and wonderful as it may appear, the great Sarah makes up as quite a boy in appearance. She really is marvellous. In the final death scene she is, of course, magnificent. I only know one other woman who can die as naturally, and that is the little Japanese actress, Sada Yacco, who, by the way, is coming to us again next week for a

short season at the Criterion. We really are very cosmopolitan here just now. We have two French companies, or shall have next week, when Réjane starts a season at the Coronet, Italian opera, two American Comic Opera Companies, and next week a Company from Japan, and this not including the Variety halls, where of course all nationalities abound.

J. K.

14th June.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A LONG-LIVED MINISTRY.

The political situation in France is still remarkably quiet. The approaching trial of the Count de Lur-Saluces attracts very little attention, and it seems as if everyone were only too glad of a respite from turmoil until next year's electoral campaign begins. The Senate is rushing the Associations Bill through in a style which shows that the measure will be adopted practically without alteration. The Chamber is giving an equally favourable reception to the Government's Workmen's Pensions Bill. M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet, which came into being merely to wind up the Dreyfus case, has now been two years in office, and during all this time only two portfolios—War and Justice—have changed hands. The strength of the Government's position is shown by the absurdity of the tales invented for the purpose of discrediting it. A few days ago it was persistently rumoured that the Emperor William was coming to Cherbourg with a German squadron, and now an opposition journal has opened a subscription to buy Queen Ranavalala a new dress, as a protest against the parsimony with which the Government is alleged to have treated her during her visit to Paris!

THE MOORISH MISSION.

The Sultan of Morocco has now two special missions at work in European capitals. The Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Si Abd-el-Karim and his suite arrived in Paris two days ago and have just had their first interview with M. Delcassé. To-morrow they are to be received at the Elysée by President Loubet. The length of their stay will doubtless depend on the success of their efforts to humbug the infidel, in which exercise Si Abd-el-Karim is an adept, he having been the "âme damnée," as the French say, of the deceased Grand Vizier. It is hardly likely that the mission will accomplish much, M. Delcassé being fully aware that the Sultan's promises are worth very little, even when his Sherifian majesty really desires to fulfil them, his authority being very limited. In the meantime the Envoys are being hospitably entertained. A mansion near the Parc Monceau has been placed at their disposal, and next week they will be shown such sights as are most likely to impress them.

THE SUBMARINE.

It has been decided that all the submarines to be laid down this year are to be provided with a double means of propulsion: a steam or gas engine and an electric motor supplied from accumulators. It would thus appear that the "Gustave Zédé" type, or submarine pure and simple, is now considered less satisfactory than the "Narval" type, which is designed for navigation on the surface as well as beneath it. The "Gustave Zédé" is entirely dependent on her accumulators, and, in time of war, if she were cut off from her base she would become absolutely helpless. Moreover, her limited radius of action compels her to keep close to a port. The "Narval," on the other hand, has a motor to propel her not only on the surface but to recharge her accumulators for submarine

navigation. The "Narval" can thus strike at a much longer range than the "Gustave Zédé" and greatly increase the tension on the personnel of an enemy's fleet. It follows that, in theory at any rate, the "Narval" is by far the more formidable vessel. In practice, however, she has developed rather serious drawbacks. During her forty-eight hours' trial at the end of last month, she proved herself a bad sea boat. It was very difficult to keep her on her course, and she pitched and rocked to such an extent that officers and crew alike were thoroughly worn out. Under water, she behaved very well. She remained below for twelve hours at a stretch without any of the crew being the worse for it. On the other hand, she takes a long time to fill her tanks and sink. In the new boats this defect, it is hoped, will be largely overcome by reducing their size to 75 or 80 tons' surface displacement (the "Narval's" is 106). Presumably this reduction in size would not have been decided upon if it were likely to appreciably diminish the vessels' fuel-carrying capacity and, consequently, their range of action, but it remains to be seen whether they will prove better sea boats than the "Narval" or develop greater speed than her 6½ knots on long journeys. At any rate, the repeated experiments show that the French are not afraid to spend money on their search for the model submarine. Their perseverance certainly merits success and forms a strong contrast to the apathy and lordly indifference of the British Admiralty.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY TO YUNNANFU.

The financial arrangements for the long-projected railway from the Tongking frontier to Yunnanfu have at length been completed, and a Bill, which has just been approved by the Government, will be laid before Parliament for the purpose of ratifying the scheme. The contracting parties are the Governor-General of Indo-China on the one hand, and a syndicate of four French banks—the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, the Société Générale, and the Société Générale de Crédits—on the other. The Governor-General, acting on behalf of the French Government and the Colony of Indo-China, transfers the concession, made by China to France, to the syndicate, which, in its turn, undertakes to form a joint-stock company, with a share capital of 12½ million francs, to work the concession. The agreement provides that the colony shall construct a railway from Haiphong to Laokai on the frontier, and hand it over to the company before April 1st, 1905. The company is to be paid for all the rolling-stock it supplies on its section and is to receive £80 a kilometre for the up-keep of the line. The company is to build the railway between Laokai and Yunnanfu, no limit of time being fixed for the completion. The colony will pay a subsidy of 12½ million francs and guarantee interest on the company's bonds to the extent of three million francs a year during a period of 75 years. The company may issue 3 percent bonds to the value of 76 million francs as soon as one-fourth of the share capital has been subscribed. There is no doubt that the arrangement will be ratified by Parliament.

21st June.

NEWS BY THE TAPE has often been utilised by a bold speculator for the speedy accumulation of a vast fortune. Knowledge is power in every avenue of life when properly wielded. The proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is fully alive to this fact, and knowing their value as a cure for all diseases, he has made their merits known in all parts of the world. Commercial men who, to keep pace with the times, have always to work at high pressure should never be without a supply of these valuable medicines. They purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, quicken the circulation and invigorate the system. For nervous or neuralgic headache, no remedy has been found to match them in excellence.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 18th of July, 1901, there were present: Messrs. J. Prentice, (Acting Chairman), W. G. Bayne, S. A. Hardoon, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, P. F. Lavers, O. Meuser, E. Quackenbush, and the Acting Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Road Extensions in Sinza.—The offer contained in the following letter from Messrs. Morrison, Gratton and Scott is authorised for acceptance subject to the stipulation that the period in which the road connection is guaranteed be increased to eighteen months.

16, The Band,
Shanghai, 12th June, 1901.

Re Mr. Sassoon's Lot 71 Western District.

SIR,—On behalf of Mr. E. E. Sassoon we write to say that we propose shortly to rebuild the houses on Cadastral Lot 71 Western District from which Lot the Council propose to cut 0. 9. 4. 3 for the purpose of widening roads, as per the Municipal Engineer's plan dated 4th December, 1900.

We consider the land to be worth Taels 4,500 per mow, or say Taels 4,250 for the portion taken, and adding 10% for compulsory purchase the total amount due by the Council on this basis would be Taels 4,675. We are aware that the general value of land in the neighbourhood will be increased by the construction of roads, but against the improvement in the case of this lot we have to consider the fact that nearly one mow is taken from a lot originally containing less than 5½ mow (a much larger proportion than usual).

It must further be remembered that the advantage to this lot arises not from cutting land off the lot itself, but from cutting it off the adjoining lots, so that there will be no improvement unless the road is carried through full width from the Pekin (or Sinza) Road to the end of the Ningpo Road Bridge.

The full improvement will not take place until the other roads are finished, but as they are not so important we do not make a point of their being carried out at once. If, however, the Council will undertake to carry the first named road through between the limits mentioned within one year, we are prepared, on behalf of Mr. Sassoon, to accept Taels 2,500 in full compensation for the land surrendered, otherwise the smallest amount which we are prepared to accept in settlement of Mr. Sassoon's claim is Taels 4,675.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

MORRISON, GRATTON & SCOTT.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

The Council learns of the conclusion of negotiations with Mr. J. Stenhouse for the surrender of 2 fun 5 li 1 hao of land ex B. C. lot 2614, of which he is the registered owner, for the sum of Tls. 552. The valuation is based on the method adopted by the Land Commission in the award published with the minutes of the meeting of the 16th May last, taking the market value of the lot at Tls. 3,000 per mow, and estimating the improvement to the property due to the new road at one-third of the value of the land surrendered.

Public Lighting.—The offer of the Gas Company to transfer the 8 specimen incandescent lamps in the Whangpoo Road to the Council is accepted. The initial cost is \$80 and monthly maintenance \$28. The Company's further offer to convert the entire service in the Settlement to this system will be considered with next year's estimates. As a result of a letter from Messrs. Drummond, Phillips and White Cooper, on behalf of Chinese, an estimate is submitted for the better lighting of the district of Sinza, to include the erection of 8 gas lamps and 15 oil lamps at an initial outlay of \$566 and

with a maintenance cost of \$52 per mensem. This expenditure is sanctioned.

Cement Contract.—Of the tenders for the supply of cement for the year commencing 1st September next that of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. is accepted. The price quoted is Tls. 3.75 per cask, and the contract will be identical with that now current except for the insertion of a clause limiting the additional requirements of the Council to 100% of the monthly minimum.

Scott Road Site.—An offer of about 8½ fun of land for the extension of this property on the west side for the sum of Tls. 2,000 is submitted and authorised for acceptance.

Pok Chuen Hong Pany.—In the light of a memorandum of the subscriptions promised towards the cost of culverting the section of this creek between the North Szechuen and Chapoo Roads, from which it appears that the work may be undertaken upon terms little short of the Council's original proposals (vide Annual Report of 1899, pp. 246/8), instructions are given to begin operations after the hot weather.

Volunteers. Artillery.—The election of Lieutenant G. V. T. Marshall to be Captain is confirmed, and a new commission issued.

Volunteers. "B" Company.—The following promotions receive the sanction of the Council: Second Lieutenant H. R. H. Thomas to be Lieutenant, and Mr. W. S. Burns to be Second Lieutenant in his stead.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 13th July, 1901.

Offence.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	148
Burglary	1
Cruelty to Animals	2
Embezzlement	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	9
Larceny from Persons	8
" Dwellings, etc.	49
Uttering	3
Miscellaneous Cases	470
Ricsha Licenses suspended	443
" confiscated	3
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	103
Hand Cart	4
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers ..	375

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,620
Chinese dead bodies found in streets .. 2
Stray dogs captured 15

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

VEHICLE INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR JUNE.

The Livery Stables have been regularly visited during the month, and the Ponies and Carriages carefully inspected.

Licenses Issued.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Ponies	502	516	542
Carriages ..	430	435	460

Remarks.

Compared with last month (May) there is a decrease of two ponies and one carriage, the same having been purchased by private owners.

During the month of June the Livery Stables were inspected by Dr. Pratt, Veterinary Surgeon, who found the ponies in good healthy condition, the stables clean and well ventilated.

The carriages and harness continue in good serviceable order.

A new livery stable has been opened at Nos. 113/114 North Soochow Road under the name of Tang Dah.

Sing Dah, Astor Road, was fined \$10.00 on the 10th June, for using a pony and dog-cart without a license.

The following is a list of Licensed Stables:—

Name of Stable.	Road.	Ponies.	Carriages.
S'hai Horse Bazaar		100	50
Geo. Dallas	3 Mohawk	10	4
A. Vernon	J51 N. Soochow	4	4
Ah Mae	H9 Cemetery	9	4
Zay Zoong	LL100 Thibet	25	18
Wai Jone Kee	H 51 Hoopoh	16	16
Yang-Tsze Lay	H128 do.	4	4
Ching Dah	H146 do.	5	5
Dak Dah	H200 do.	8	8
Kong Yeh & Co.	H329 do.	28	28
Yuen Dah	H 77 do.	10	10
Shing Tah	M142 Foochow	17	16
Koong Woo	M374 do.	12	12
Nee Pau	M378 do.	5	5
Bai Cheong	M377 do.	7	7
Sun Dah	M379 do.	10	10
Shun Dah	M406 do.	5	4
Kwang Dah	M487 do.	15	15
Yah Ding	M490 do.	12	12
Sun Dah	N284 Hankow	12	12
Urh Shing	N72 do.	5	5
Tong Yah Tah	N88 do.	2	2
Saa Nue	D142 Shantung	9	9
Siu Ih Dah	D155 do.	5	5
Chiu Dah	Ma Ka Lee	3	3
Low Sing Dah	J14 Sungkiang	15	15
Cheung Dah	J40 do.	6	6
Woo Yei Kee	G80 Fokien	9	9
Hung Dah	C267 Honan	9	9
Paw Dan	C332 do.	13	13
Kin Chee	C218a do.	10	10
Kung Dah & Co.	N1/5 Soochow	10	10
Foong Dah	169 N. Soochow	10	10
Sing Dah	1115 Astor	20	18
Dah Chong	A1094 Broadway	8	8
Ah Yung	G590 Yuenfong	6	6
How Chee	J5241 Seward	12	12
Haun T'ow	F182 Woolchang	3	2
Woo Tau	O161 Chapoo	11	11
Fou Tah	G579 Tiendong	11	11
Fi Dah	P395 N. Honan	8	7
Sue Ah Sun	P400 do.	6	5
Sing Dah	P494 Nanking	2	2

Total No. of stables 43.

M. J. CHAMPION,
Acting Vehicle Inspector.

THE SHANGHAI CARGO BOAT CO., LD.

(In Liquidation.)

A general meeting of the shareholders in the above-named Company was held at the company's offices, No. 2, French Bund, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up of the company had been conducted and the property disposed of. There were present Messrs. A. McLeod (Chairman) F. Gove, H. A. J. Macray, Directors; W. A. C. Platt (Legal Adviser), H. J. Such, J. F. Seaman, J. M. Young, R. Eastlack, Marcus Wolff, Yuen Chong, and W. J. N. Dyer (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said that, as stated in the notice just read, the business of the meeting was purely formal; the meeting was called in order that the Old Company, whose name was still on the registry books at Hongkong, might be dissolved. It would be remembered that at the previous meeting the resolution was passed authorising the formation of a new Company, with a capital of Tls. 600,000, and that the whole of the Old Company's undertaking should be transferred to the new Company and that 4,000 fully paid up shares in the New Company should be allotted to the members of the Old Company. The New Company would be registered in Hongkong under the same name, and the whole undertaking had been transferred and the 4,000 shares allotted. Nothing now remained of the Old Company except the name. After this meeting a return would be sent to Hongkong and the name of the Old Company

would be removed from the Register. The Old Company would cease to exist in three months' time. He would now be pleased to answer any questions or to explain the accounts.

No questions being asked,

The Chairman said that the business of the meeting was concluded and he thanked those present for their attendance.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CARGO BOAT CO. OF SHANGHAI, LD.

(In Liquidation).

Shortly after the conclusion of the meeting above-reported, a meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Cargo Boat Company of Shanghai, Ltd., was held for a similar purpose. There were present Messrs. H. J. Such (Chairman), A. D. Lowe, J. F. Seaman, Directors; W. A. C. Platt (Legal Adviser), J. M. Young, H. A. J. Macray, W. J. N. Dyer, F. Augustin and F. Gove (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said that by the notice calling the meeting they would see that the meeting was only formal, called according to the Hongkong Ordinances. The Old Company had to be dissolved and 2,000 shares in the New Company would be allotted to the members of the Old Company in return for all the assets of the Old Company. Notice would be sent to Hongkong and in three months' time the Old Company would cease to exist. He would be glad to answer any questions that might be put.

No questions being asked,

The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance and the meeting then terminated.

Amusements.

S. V. C. ARTILLERY.

SMOKING CONCERT.

On Saturday night the S. V. C. Artillery gave a very successful Smoking Concert at the Drill Hall; a very attractive programme was drawn up and done full justice to, and the room was most artistically decorated. During the interval shooting prizes were distributed by Capt. Marshall, and Mr. Pragnell, the retiring lieutenant, was made the recipient of a very handsome silver punch bowl as a memento of his connection with the Battery for over four years. Several speeches were made, all much regretting Mr. Pragnell's enforced resignation, and the gathering dispersed in the small hours of Sunday morning.

The Aggregate prizes were won by:—

1st.—Q.-M. S. Bourke, Silver Cup presented by Gun. May.

2nd.—Capt. Marshall, Silver Cream Jug, presented by Major Clarke.

3rd.—B. S. M. Mellows, Silver Flask, presented by Major Clarke.

B. Cass.

1st.—Sergeant Emerson, Silver Toast Rack, presented by Capt. Marshall.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

(3b) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. SHANGHAI
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A long spell of inactivity in cricket through the recent heavy rains—since the 6th inst.—was broken on Saturday, when play was once more resumed. In the above match but little interest was taken, probably through the heat prevailing during the afternoon. The S. C. C. went in first, but the scoring did not reach very high figures, and the bowlers seemed to have matters all their own way. A. J. Wicks was top score with 29 runs and the S.C.C. were all out for a total of 139 runs. The S.V.C. on going in only managed to hit up 67 runs.

The following are the scores and analyses:—

S. C. C.

K. J. McEuen, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Carruthers.....	5
B. P. Sheldon, b. Mann.....	7
A. S. Anton, b. Mann.....	18
J. B. Walsh, c. sub., b. G. F. Lanning..	17
W. K. Stanion, c. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning.....	18
F. W. Potter, c. Bell, b. G. F. Lanning	16
E. O. Cumming, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Carruthers.....	3
W. A. Crombie, not-out.....	12
A. J. Wicks, c. sub., b. Carruthers.....	29
N. J. Stabb, run-out.....	5
D. R. McEuen, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning.....	2
Byes 5; 1-b 1; w-b 1.....	7
	139

S. V. C.

H. E. Campbell, b. K. J. McEuen.....	1
W. H. Bell, run-out.....	2
P. F. Lavers, b. Stanion.....	28
A. E. Lanning, b. Potter.....	7
G. F. Lanning, b. Stanion.....	5
J. Mann, c. Cumming, b. Crombie.....	17
A. Carruthers, c. Cumming, b. Potter...	0
W. H. Weippert, b. Stanion.....	3
H. D. Sharpin, b. Potter.....	0
A. Boret, not-out.....	2
Byes.....	2
	67

Capt. Boiragon did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. C. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Carruthers.....	19	2	51	3
Mann.....	10	1	30	2
Sharpin.....	3	0	10	0
G. F. Lanning..	12	0	41	4

S. V. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Potter.....	14	5	21	3
K. J. McEuen...	8	1	24	1
Stanion.....	5	1	20	3
Crombie.....	0.4	0	0	1

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. THE ARMY

This match on Saturday was played on the Recreation Club Ground and the result was a drawn game. The Army going in first made a strong defence of their wicket. Captain Price retired with the score at 94 to which he had contributed a useful 73. The innings closed for 141 runs. The S. R. C. started very slowly and with little time to spare—barely an hour and a half. They eventually decided to make the game a drawn one and were successful. T. Wallace's bowling proved very effective, he obtaining 8 wickets for 38 runs.

The following are the scores and analyses:—

THE ARMY.

Lt. Wood, c. Hopkins, b. T. Wallace...	30
Capt. Price, retired, ...	73
Lt. Royds, b. T. Wallace.....	1
Gunner Wyatt, b. T. Wallace.....	10
Capt. Brodrick, b. T. Wallace.....	0
Major Fowler, b. T. Wallace.....	16
Gen. Richardson, c. & b. T. Wallace...	1
Capt. Young, c. & b. T. Wallace.....	0
Lt. Eastwood, c. & b. Hopkins.....	6
Capt. Rose, c. T. Veitch, b. T. Wallace	3
Mr. Pilkington, not out.....	0
Leg-bye.....	1
	141

S. R. C.

W. R. Parkin, c. & b. Capt. Brodrick...	13
A. K. Hopkins, b. Capt. Brodrick.....	24
T. Wallace, c. & b. Gen. Richardson...	1
T. Veitch, b. Capt. Brodrick.....	0
W. J. Turnbull, b. Capt. Brodrick.....	4
S. Wallace, not out.....	21
W. E. Wilson, b. Lt. Royds.....	23
H. W. Dowling, not out.....	0
	86

T. W. Spottiswoode, C. Kragh, and F. Johnston did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE ARMY.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Johnston.....	7	1	19	—
Wallace, S.....	10	1	17	—
Spottiswoode...	3	—	19	—
Turnbull.....	5	—	22	—
W. E. Wilson...	2	—	14	—
Wallace, T.....	10	—	38	8
Hopkins.....	2	—	9	1

S. R. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wk's.
Capt. Price.....	6	1	1	—
Gunner Wyatt...	8	3	14	—
Capt. Brodrick...	8	—	25	4
Gen. Richardson	8	2	13	1
Lt. Royds.....	3	—	22	1

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL A.C. v. SHANGHAI
POLICE A.C.

A match was played between teams from the above on Saturday on the Public Recreation Ground and resulted in a victory for the School by 18 runs. The scoring on both sides was very low. Möller, Lynch, and Collins as bowlers were very formidable. The following are the scores:—

S. P. S. A. C.

A. H. White, b. Lynch.....	7
H. C. J. Wilson, c. Robinson, b. Collins	1
J. Cameron, c. Eek, b. Collins.....	9
E. Möller, run-out.....	0
F. Tolliday, b. Lynch.....	2
W. Wallace, c. Collins, b. Lynch.....	5
H. S. Goodfellow, b. McIntosh.....	11
W. Middleton, c. Lawrence, b. Collins..	3
H. Ollerdesen, st. Brown, b. Collins.....	2
S. Nazer, st. Brown, b. Collins.....	1
C. Jorge, not-out.....	0
Byes.....	9
	50

POLICE A. C.

A. Lawrence, b. Möller.....	5
G. Moore, c. Ollerdesen, b. Wilson.....	3
J. Lynch, c. White, b. Wilson.....	3
S. Robinson, c. Cameron, b. Möller.....	9
M. Collins, c. Tolliday, b. Wilson.....	0
W. G. Brown, c. Ollerdesen, b. Möller..	5
P. W. McIntosh, b. Möller.....	0
Johnston, c. Wilson, b. Goodfellow.....	3
Stewart, b. Möller.....	1
Eek, not-out.....	1
Goddard, b. Goodfellow.....	0
Byes.....	2
	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. P. S. A. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Lynch.....	14	6	10	3
Collins.....	12.4	2	22	5
Moore.....	2	0	6	0
McIntosh.....	1.2	0	3	1

POLICE A. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Möller.....	7	1	9	5
Wilson.....	5	1	20	3
Goodfellow.....	1	0	1	2

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

The yachts crossed the line in the order of Thresher, Lucile, Winsome, Spoodrift, and Merlin. The course was a down-river one. A very light south-westerly breeze blowing in the same direction as the tide had very little effect and the boats drifted with scarcely any steerage way down the Hongkew Reach. A light southerly breeze obtained off the old Ningpo Wharf and the mark boat—the Yangtz-poo Police Hulk—was rounded in the following order: Winsome, Lucile, Thresher, Spoodrift, and Merlin. The Spoodrift soon passed both the Thresher and the Lucile in the close reach along the Hongkew shore against the tide, and pulled up considerably on the Winsome, but the turn in the river after passing the Waterworks brought the breeze more abeam and the Winsome got away again. The Winsome and Spoodrift kept to the Hongkew shore for some time, and then crossed over to the Pootung side to avoid the strong adverse tide. On reaching Pootung Point Winsome crossed at once over to the Shanghai shore where the tide was not so strong and by short tacking eventually succeeded in getting across the winning line. Spoodrift first tried working along the shore but the breeze was too light to enable her to make way against the strong ebb.

She then tried the Shanghai shore with little better result. In the meantime Thresher and Lucile were coming up and in the now freshening breeze the Thresher cleverly managed to finish ahead of the Spoodrift, Lucile being only about one hundred yards astern, a distance which took her however seven minutes to get over.

The boats finished in the following order:—

Win-ome.....	5h.	01m.	14s.
Thresher.....	5	18	47
Spoondrift.....	5	20	43
Lucile.....	5	28	45
Merlin.....	5	37	21

For the Rating prize the Thresher allowed the Spoodrift 56 secs., the Winsome 2m. 20s., the Lucile 3m. 37s., and the Merlin 8m. 53s., which made the corrected and elapsed times:

Winsome.....	1h.	58m.	54s.
Thresher.....	2	18	47
Spoondrift.....	2	19	47
Lucile.....	2	25	04
Merlin.....	2	28	28

For the Handicap prizes the Thresher and Spoodrift were scratch and allowed the Winsome 3s. and the Lucile 1m. 30s., the elapsed and corrected times in this class being as follows:

Winsome... 2h.	00m.	44s.
Thresher... 2	18	47
Spoondrift.. 2	20	43
Lucile..... 2	27	15

The Winsome takes both the Rating and first Handicap prizes, the Thresher takes the second Handicap prize, and the Merlin takes the Flippers' prize.

THE MIDGETS.

For this race three boats started, namely, the Ella, Wee Win, and Dabchick. The Ella had a good lead, being opposite the Gardens when the Wee Win was crossing the line and the Dabchick yet astern of the Wee Win. The two last boats, however, managed to close up considerably on the Ella when off the Pootung Point, and by the time the Waterworks was reached the Wee Win overhauled her, and shortly after the Dabchick followed her example, the Ella being obliged to tack losing considerably. The Wee Win rounded the stake boat

two minutes ahead of the Dabchick and six ahead of the Ella.

The Wee Win going aground opposite the Camp, the Dabchick took the lead, but the Wee Win getting free again, made a close race for the lead, the Wee Win obtaining it at the Japanese wharf when unfortunately for her she had to take the lee side of a steamer through a passing steam launch and the Dabchick once more led the lead, but the Wee Win was in for more ill-luck, for a junk covered her opposite Boyd's Dock, which put her well behind her rival, though she succeeded by short tacking in the slack water off Pootung in finishing within five minutes of the Dabchick. The times were as follows:—

Dabchick	6h.	05m.	53s.
Wee Win	6	10	39
Ella			not timed

SHOOTING.

S. V. C.—ARTILLERY.

JULY RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

The usual monthly cups were fired for on Saturday morning at 300 and 500 yards ranges. The weather was very overcast, which was probably the reason for so small a muster, the light was also dull and very changeable.

This month's competitions conclude the aggregate competitions which have now been running for so long, and the small number of entries was very disappointing.

Sergeant Arthur, in A Class, scores his first cup win with 58, a very creditable score. This is an extremely popular win as the new holder is a very regular competitor at the range and extremely painstaking. The Aggregate list is headed by Q.M.S. Bourke, he having 12 points to spare from second man. This result was a foregone conclusion, and is a good proof of the steady shooting so characteristic of the Quarter-Master Sergeant. Scores:

Nett Total.

Sergt. Arthur	27	31—58	58
Q.M.S. Bourke	28	35—63*	51
B.S.M. Mellows	26	31—57*	51
Corpl. MacIntosh	27	28—57*	51
Capt. Marshall	23	25—48	48

* H'cap. 12 points.

† H'cap. 6 points.

Gunner McAlister made highest score in B class, but being handicapped 6 points is put down to third place, allowing Gunner Symons to win the cup. Scores:

Gun. Symons	27	21—48	48
Sergt. Emerson	20	24—44	44
Gun. McAlister	24	25—49*	43
Corpl. Barrett	16	17—33	33
Gun. Jones	18	14—32	32
Sergt. Jackson	24	13—37*	31

* H'cap. 6 points.

Aggregates.

A Class	
Q.M.S. Bourke	651
Capt. Marshall	639
B.S.M. Mellows	609
Sergt. Arthur	495
Corpl. MacIntosh	478

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bra Legs, Skin on Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

B Class

Sergt. Emerson	237
Sergt. Jackson	224
Gun. Symons	212
McAlister	205
Eck	200
Levi	198
Dean	189
Corpl. Barrett	184
Lauders	181
Jones	171

LAWN TENNIS.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Thursday afternoon, on the ground of the Shanghai Cricket Club, the final match of the lawn tennis tournament, and the one deciding the local championship, was played, the contestants being Messrs. N. B. Ramsay and A. Bovet. Invitations to be present had been extended to members of the Country Club and Recreation Club and their friends, and in consequence there was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. The match was for the best of five sets, and some close and exciting play was anticipated. Both players showed to advantage, although Bovet did not appear to be in his best form. In Ramsay, however, he had to meet an exponent of the game who had no occasion to show his best form, and who won the laurels without making any supreme effort. Some of his short strokes were very pretty, and his back-handed play was especially good. In the first few games Bovet equalised the play with a good deal of skill, but he had little chance against his opponent. The three sets played ended as follows:—

6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

According to the conditions of the Championship, Ramsay will hold the Challenge Cup for one year. He will also receive a cup in addition to the Challenge Cup. It is compulsory on the winner of next year's Tournament to challenge the present holder, but if any winner holds the Cup for three years in succession it becomes his absolute property.

Correspondence.

"OCCIDENTAL IMPATIENCE."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader of this date will be read with much satisfaction by ninety-nine hundredths of the Shanghai community.

I have spent many years here, and know perfectly well the complaints of your correspondents are only too well founded. Last night I happened to be in the company of some young men—foreigners—and we fell to discussing the "brutality" question. There was but one opinion amongst them, and that was that there was "a great deal too much of that kind of thing going on"—"that kind of thing" being the indiscriminate knocking about of natives in the streets. They were further unanimous in saying that some nations have a much higher percentage of offenders than others.

Anything that you can do therefore to discourage this Hooliganism will be welcomed by all who, having a regard for manliness and fair-play, wish to see their countrymen

24th July.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you allow me to thank you for your leader in this morning's paper.

As the writer of "Play the Game" in "Sport and Gossip" has seen fit to charge writers of letters which have appeared in your columns with "gross exaggeration or impudent invention," I trust you will allow me room for this letter over my own name.

In the description of the misconduct given in "Justitia Britannica's" letter last Wednesday, there was neither exaggeration nor invention.

The incident occurred as described, and was seen by three witnesses, one of whom was your correspondent. As regards the "lowering the prestige of the Westerners" in the eyes of the Chinese, it seems to me far less likely to produce that effect if foreigners publicly protest against and repudiate the ungentlemanly and brutal acts of a small section of their number, than if they behave in Shanghai to Chinese (by no means always "meandering coolies" or "sommambulistic chit coolies") in a way which, did a Chinaman behave so to a Britisher in a British town, would certainly end in the police court.

Surely "Sport and Gossip" ought to be the first to recognise that in "Playing the Game" what is fair for one side should be fair for the other side too.

I am, etc.,

H. L. WILLETT BEVAN.

London Mission,

24th July.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Willett Bevan's letter in your issue of to-day leaves me in some doubt as to whether he was the writer of the letter signed Justitia Britannica or no. If I may assume that he was, and if there is any merit in uncovering from anonymity, permit me to say that I am the foreigner referred to in these eminently foolish productions.

The facts were these: I was left but little room to pass on my bicycle in the Shantung Road by a number of pedestrian Chinese, and, having rung my bell and shouted in vain, I in one instance laid my crop over the shoulders of one Chinaman, who far from feeling any hostility in the matter, laughingly turned to me in half apology for his absent-mindedness.

The "blow" was no blow at all, and certainly could not be described as severe; your correspondent's use of words such as "impudent brutality," "despicable class," "safety of foreigners," "disgraceful behaviour," "ungentlemanly and brutal acts" seem to me to display just the rabid tub-thumping qualities which are so frequently developed in persons of non-industrial pursuits.

I am, etc.,

CONRAD M. TULLOCH.

25th July.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I admire the straightforward conduct of Mr. Conrad M. Tulloch in gloriously acknowledging that he was the man who laid his crop over the shoulders of a Chinaman in Shantung Road, and I hold a still greater admiration for the discretion Mr. Tulloch exercised in using his crop on a Chinaman who was affable enough to laugh in half apology; had the Chinaman, in this instance, been a European Mr. Tulloch would have got not a half apology but a black eye, and would have made an undignified descent from his bicycle, thus interrupting the industrial pursuit upon which he was bent.

What a contrast between the high Western civilisation and low Chinese savagery!

It is so long ago since I returned from abroad that I am quite ignorant as to how cyclists behave now-a-days when riding through the crowded streets of big cities in England, Europe, and America, so I will leave that point for foreigners who have frequent communications with their home people to give an answer.

Being myself a Chinaman, though unfortunately the few years' sojourn in the West has civilised me just enough to know

how to get angry when a crop is laid on my shoulders, and knowing Mr. Tulloch's propensities in wielding the crop, my courage fails me at the last moment to sign my own name, and I will simply be

Yours, etc.,

A CHINESE.

26th July.

HONOURS TO PRINCE CHUN.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The *Ball Buoy* respectfully claims the honour of being the last Government vessel in the North of China, to salute H. H. on his departure. When the mail steamer passed, the buoy, moved by the Imperial waves, gave the orthodox number of knocks on the bell, thereby wishing H. H. a pleasant voyage.

I am, etc.,

OBSERVER, THROUGH THE
INVERTED TELESCOPE.

24th July.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MIDDLE YANGTZE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The recent accident to the river steamer *Tungting* below Yochou on the Middle Yangtze again calls attention to the curious persistence with which inevitable requirements are ignored and steamers of unsuitable build and dimensions for trade between Hankow and Ichang continue to be introduced. As should now be well known, the navigation of this section of the river during the low-water season—October to April—is difficult for vessels drawing more than six feet, and yet few of the steamers engaged in this trade can carry a full cargo on a less draught than seven, and in some cases about eight, feet; moreover in the winter season the channels are frequently so circuitous and so near the bank and the bends in places so sharp that long steamers are exceedingly difficult to handle. Most of the steamers on this run, however, are over two hundred and fifty feet in length, with the natural result that many accidents occur and much time and money are lost. The type of boat best suited would be a twin-screw steamer, not longer than 225 feet, capable of steaming about ten knots and of carrying a full cargo on a six-foot draught. Such a vessel could run with regularity and success at all seasons and her speed would be ample to cope with the summer current.

I am, etc.,

20th July.

Z.

"MISTAKES OF SOME MISSIONARIES."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow one of the "observed" to make the following remarks with reference to "Observer's" letter in your columns of a recent date?

Missionaries are not more averse to criticism than other people. But criticism which claims to be friendly should not hide behind *nomes de plume*. Further, while I do not, Mr. Editor, deprecate the thrashing out of important matters in your columns, I would remind "Observer" that friendly critics are more patiently heard in retired spots than in the forum. There are missionary periodicals, such as the "Recorder," of Shanghai, wherein friendly critics are doubtless welcome to address the particular friends who—and who alone—are by them intended to be edified.

With apologies for trespassing on your valuable space,

I am, etc.,

24th July.

J. C. GARRITT.

THE VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—I most earnestly hope that the writer to your evening contemporary, signing himself "Perplexed," will make his identity known, if not to the public, at least to the Committee of the Nursing Home. The charges which he brings against the Home demand immediate investigation; they ought not to be preferred in anonymous correspondence, and I am sure that if properly stated they will at once command the immediate action of the Committee.

I am now in no way connected with the Home, but as one of the original promoters, and of the original Committee, I feel that the honour of the British Community is concerned in connection with these charges. I trust therefore that "Perplexed" will afford immediate opportunity for the investigation which is required.

I am, etc.,

C. J. DUDGEON.

30th July.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM HSIAO.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

18th July.

Chang Ch'ing-hsun is appointed Taotai of the Fêng-Yun-Lu-Sze Intendancy of Anhui province (Fêngyang Taotaihip).

19th July.

Decree approving of a memorial by the Censor, Ch'ên Ping-sung, praying that instructions be sent to the various Viceroy and Governors of provinces to act impartially in recommending men to the Throne and recommend only such as are talented and able, regardless of their family influence, etc.

21st July.

Decree in reply to a memorial of the Board of Rites asking what is to be done on the 28th of the present 6th moon (12th August next) which is the 31st birthday anniversary of the Emperor. The decree states that whilst in exile in Hsian neither His Majesty nor the Empress Dowager will have the heart for any rejoicings and festivities and so nothing of the sort will take place on the day in question. The Emperor himself will, however, pay reverential obeisances to the Empress Dowager ("Sacred Mother") in her apartments early on the morning of the 12th August, to be followed in the same manner by the Princes, Dukes, nobles and high Ministers in Hsian in a private audience hall.

22nd July.

Fau Ts'eng-siang is appointed Provincial Judge of Shensi.

Note:—The above was of late the confidential secretary and righthand-man of Yung Lu. He it was who had the credit of drawing up, in the winter of 1899, the Imperial edict appointing P'u Chun, the reprobate son of Prince Tuan, heir-apparent to the Throne of Kuang Hsü, and always posed as the enemy of his Majesty in all things. This bigoted conservative and reactionary is now rewarded with his present post where he may do much mischief in the interior against the missionaries, etc.—Translator.

24th July.

A MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTEAD OF THE TSUNGLI YAMEN TO TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THE OTHER SIX BOARDS.

As this Government is making a revised treaty with Foreign Powers the first thing

to be considered must be the perpetuation and cultivation of friendly relations with them. To do this must depend upon the ability and talents of the officials chosen to under take the duties of members of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Tsungli Yamèn used to do these duties for many years, but the members appointed generally had posts in other departments of the State and therefore could not devote their entire time to foreign intercourse. Hence we have now decided to establish a special Board (Pu) or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the members of which shall devote all their time to the duties of this department, which shall take the place of the Tsungli Yamèn in the future. We hereby further decree that this new Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall take the precedence over the other Six Boards [the Board of Civil Appointments has hitherto been considered the Senior department of the Six Boards—Translator] and that the following shall constitute the officers of the said Ministry:—Prince Ch'ing, First Order, to be Comptroller-General; the Grand Secretary of the T'ijên-ko, Throne Hall, Wang Wen-shao, to be Vice-Comptroller-General; Ch'ü Hung-chi, President of the Board of Works, to be transferred to the Presidency of the said Ministry; and Hsü Shou-p'eng, former Chinese Minister to Corea, and Lien Fang (Manchu), Metropolitan official of the 4th grade, to be Vice-Presidents. With reference to the number of secretaries and scribes, etc., who shall be appointed on the same basis as the other Six Boards, and their salaries, We hereby command the Council of Regency and the Board of Civil Appointments to arrange said matters without delay and report to us.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

25th July.

OPPOSITION TO THE IMPORT OF FOREIGN SALT.

Frequent and lengthy correspondence has been lately interchanged between Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, as Chief Imperial Commissioner of the Salt Gabelle of the Liangkang provinces, and Viceroy Li Hung-chang, as one of the Plenipotentiaries. The correspondence in question refers to the views of the Salt Gabelle of Central and Southern China on the admittance of Foreign salt in large quantities into the country and strenuously opposing any clause in the proposed treaty consenting to its import. It is estimated that the loss to the Country and the distress to the inhabitants who depend upon the manufacture and transport of salt through the Empire will be enormous and create universal discontent and, perhaps, revolution.

THE REPORTED RETURN OF A REFORMER.

The "Sinwenpao" states that one of the principal members of the Reform Party, during the Emperor's short reign in 1898, named Wang Chao, has returned from exile abroad and is now in Tientsin where he has come to wait for his Majesty's return en route to Peking and to pray for his Majesty's protection.

Apocryphal as above, it will be remembered that Wang Chao when a third-class secretary of the Board of Rites, in 1898, drew up a strong memorial on reform which he asked, according to etiquette, his superior officers Hui Ta-pu, the Manchu President and the Chinese President and Vice Presidents of his own Board (Rites) to present on his behalf to the Emperor. The reforms suggested by Wang Chao were considered too sweeping and revolutionary by the writer's superiors who, instead of handing the memorial to his Majesty, as they were bound both by etiquette and the Emperor's special commands to do, called up Wang Chao before them; gave him a severe scolding, accusing him of being a revolutionary, violently threw back to him his memorial

and ordered him to re-write his paper. Wang Chao however stoutly refused and his superior officers (Huai Ta-pu, especially denounced him to the throne. Accordingly much to their surprise they succeeded in rousing the bitter anger of his Majesty who accused them of wantonly disobeying the Imperial commands—an act worthy of summary decapitation according to Chinese law—and cashiered and dismissed the culprits for ever from the Imperial service. Wang Chao for his courage was promoted on the spot from the 6th rank to the 4th Metropolitan grade, equivalent in rank to a Provincial Treasurer. The cashiered Huai Ta-pu, who is also an Imperial clansman, backed up by Kang Yi and Yung Lu, tearfully appealed to the Empress Dowager at Eho Park for redress, which finally resulted in forcing matters, bringing about the coup d'état of September that year, and putting the Reactionary Party, headed by the Empress Dowager, in supreme power in the State. It is to be hoped that Wang Chao will not be harmed by his numerous enemies in the North.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF RUSSIAN AND CHINESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

News received from thoroughly reliable sources in various parts of Lower Manchuria (Fêngtien) brought by way of Chefoo to this port confirm the reports which first appeared in these columns about ten days ago, of Chinese and Russian reverses in the Eastern portion of Fêngtien, in the vicinity of Fênghuangchéng, and the country drained by the Yalu river. It is further stated that the greater portion of the insurgents are well-armed and have plenty of ammunition, that their leaders have uniformly treated the inhabitants at large humanely and justly, and that one or two bands only have committed excesses which, however, were speedily repressed by the more responsible leaders of the insurrection.

HOSTILITY AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

A Newchwang dispatch reports that the country people and banditti of the three Manchurian provinces in their bitter hostility against the Russians who committed great cruelty and excesses upon the poor, defenceless inhabitants of Kirin and the Amur provinces last year, have begun to systematically destroy telegraph poles and cut down wires everywhere. Communication by telegraph from North to South Manchuria has therefore been precarious and uncertain. As the land lines are supposed to be Chinese-owned, although taken possession of by the Russians, the Chinese telegraph authorities have been "requested to make the necessary repairs."

26th July.

THE NEW CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

It is officially reported from Hsian that the Empress Dowager has appointed in a special decree Lien Fang (Manchu) and Hsü Shou-p'êng as Vice-Presidents of the Wai-wu-pu or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is to take the place of the obsolete Tsungli Yamén. With reference to the Manchu Vice-President Lien Fang, he was last year a "Chang Ching" or First-class Secretary of the Tsungli Yamén, whilst the Chinese Vice-President, Hsü Shou-p'êng, was at the same period Chinese Minister to Corea. When Li Hung-chang went up to Peking last autumn to conduct peace negotiations both Lien Fang and Hsü Shou-p'êng were attached to Li's staff as secretaries. It is not yet known who are to be the Presidents of the new Foreign Office.

THE NEW MINISTER TO COREA.

It is also officially stated that the present Chargé d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Seoul has been appointed by the Empress Dowager to be Minister to Corea, vice Hsü Shou-p'êng, appointed Vice-President

of the Chinese Foreign Office. There was a report that Li Hung-chang had recommended his son-in-law, the notorious Chang Pei-lun, to be Minister to Corea, but there appeared to be so much hostility at Hsian to the appointment that the recommendation was withdrawn.

THE INUNDATIONS IN KIANGSI.

News has been received from Hsian to the effect that an appeal to the Throne for relief in the case of the recent disastrous inundations in Kiangsi province, reported in these columns at the time, has not been received with much favour by the advisers of the Empress Dowager, who seem to insist that the distress amongst the sufferers from the floods has been much exaggerated by the officials of Kiangsi.

PEACEFUL CONDITION OF SHANSI.

The Chinese papers state that the Rev. Timothy Richard has received favourable accounts from missionaries at Taiyuan of the peaceful condition of the province of Shansi and the kind treatment received at the hands of Governor Ts'ên Ch'ün-hsien. The missionaries in question, therefore, recommend that the publications of the Diffusion Society be sent on to Taiyuan as usual, as the people of that province appear to be eager to buy them.

27th July.

A REVIVED REPORT.

The well-informed Chinese newspaper, the "Jeh-jeh Sin-wên" of Tientsin, state that there is some likelihood that Prince Su, one of the "Iron-capped" princes—there are eight such princely families, outside of the Imperial Clan—will be selected by the Throne to go to England to offer the condolences of the Emperor of China to King Edward in connection with the death of the late Great Queen, and also to offer congratulations on his Majesty's accession to the Throne. Prince Su is quite a young man, of progressive views, and has been often heard to express the desire of visiting Europe for the purpose of "borrowing western civilisation and sciences for his native land."

POLICE ADMINISTRATION A LA JAPONAISE.

The same paper further states that Prince Ching has been very favourably struck with a memorial presented to him recently about the Japanese methods of Police Administration and may possibly try the system in Peking when matters become more settled.

THE LIENCHUANG HUI.

A Peking dispatch states that the Central Government has partially consented to forego its demands on the people of Chihli to indemnify the missionary losses suffered by the latter and their converts last year, hoping by this concession to break up the alliance of villages. Late news, however, shows that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are reckoning without their host in informing the Foreign Powers that the alliance of villagers is on the point of disbandment and that the Government troops will easily be able to suppress the movement unaided by Foreign troops. This declaration, we learn from thoroughly reliable sources, is on a par with the report of the Court's return to Peking—to get rid of the presence of the Allies in Chihli as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that the Foreign Ministers will not be misled by such declarations in the light of the experience gained during the past year.

THE EMPEROR'S PROPOSED MOVEMENTS.

An official just arrived from Hsian, whose post is near the Emperor, and who is perfectly au courant with the policy of the Empress Dowager and her reactionary advisers, in an interview with a representative of this paper confirms what has been already repeatedly stated in these columns, namely, that the declaration of the reactionaries of the Emperor's return to Peking

in September next is only a trick to persuade the Allies to withdraw from Peking. There is not the slightest intention in Hsian to allow his Majesty to return to Peking.

29th July.

A CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY.

News received from Hsian reports that there had been of late a strong and determined contest for supremacy between the Grand Council at Hsian and the Council of Regency at Peking, as to which shall control the Government of the Empire. Proximity to the Empress Dowager has however gained the day and by her command the Council of Regency shall in future report to the Grand Council all measures for approval before they can be put into force. Of course the "Trio of Tigers" (Li Lien-yung, Lu Ch'uan-lin, and Yung Lu) are now jubilant over their success.

STUDENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

In connection with a movement emanating from Prince Ch'ing to send students of special abilities and talents to continue their studies abroad, H.E. Sheng sent by last United States Mail steamship to San Francisco six students under the charge of Mr. Ch'ên Ching-t'ao, formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Tientsin University. These six students will enter the University of California for special courses, namely, Law (one student), Mining Engineering (one student), Chemistry (one student) and Civil Engineering (three students). Professor Ch'ên himself intends to take a further course of Applied Mathematics while in California. This will be the beginning of sending other students to Europe for the same purpose.

THE ALLIES IN THE NORTH.

It is officially stated in mandarin circles that the French force hitherto stationed at Wu'ai-shan, Shansi, has now returned to Tientsin and that the remaining forces of the other Allies will leave Chihli by the end of August next.

THE ALLIED VILLAGES.

At a grand assembly of all the forces at the disposal of the Lienchuang Hui, or Allied Villages, recently in southwest Chihli, it is reported that there were no less than 25,000 men—Veteran Boxers—present, everyone of whom was completely armed with a Mauser magazine rifle and 250 cartridges. The tag, rag and bobtail mustered double this number.

30th July.

RECENT PROMOTIONS ORDERED BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A dispatch received from Hsian at Wu-chang, brought partially by overland courier and partly by wire, reports that the Empress Dowager has appointed the notorious Yung Lu (Grand Secretary) to the very lucrative and important post of Comptroller-General of the Board of Revenue vice the Grand Secretary Wang Wên-shao, transferred to the Vice-Comptroller-Generalship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The dispatch further states that the Manchu Grand Secretary K'un Kang has been appointed Comptroller-General of the Board of War, a post previously held by Yung Lu; Li Hai-huan, at present Chinese Minister at Berlin, will take over the seal of the Presidency of the Court of Censors when he returns to Peking at the end of this year, which Chang P'ai-hsi vacates to take up the Presidency of the Board of Works, vacated by Chü Hung-chi, who has been appointed President of the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REFORM MEASURES IN SHANTUNG.

A Chinan dispatch to the "Universal Gazette" has the following news, which we translate below:—The project of Tang

Taotai to raise funds for the prosecution of Reform measures in Shantung province and especially in Chinan, the provincial capital, has resulted in the establishment of new taxes on wine and spirits, native-grown and imported opium, opium divans where prepared opium is smoked and sold in retail—generally termed "opium-lamp tax"—and a house tax. These taxes are estimated to bring in to the Provincial Government nearly Tls. 600,000 a year, which will be barely enough for the present to pay the expenses of a military school, a college of "Western Learning" and a small body of foreign model soldiers in Chinan. As the collection of these taxes is extended to other parts of the province the revenue will be ten times larger.

With reference to the T'ang Taotai noted above as the promoter of Reform measures in Shantung, he is a returned American student and is well-known to foreigners in the North and in Korea as S. Y. Tong, Chinese Consul-General in Seoul during the time when Yuan Shih-k'ai was Chinese Resident there, previous to the war with Japan. T'ang Taotai is one of the most enlightened and talented officials of the younger generation of rising statesmen, and will doubtless further distinguish himself in the near future.

Apocryphal of Reform measures, at the suggestion of T'ang Taotai and approved by Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, a colleague of the former in the Bureau of Commerce in Chinan, one Ma Taotai, is going to Japan soon to purchase paper and machinery to print banknotes, etc., and while in Shanghai will also purchase a few steam launches for running between Chinan and the coast.

RECURRENCE OF BOXERISM IN SHANTUNG.

News received from Chining, Shantung, reports that there has been considerable recrudescence of Boxerism since the past two months in Shantung province, brought about by the successes of the Lienchuang Hui or "allied villages" in Chihli against the Government forces of Li Hung-chang. This is the true reason of the increase of Boxerism in Shantung, whilst another cause is said to be the news of the temporary retirement of Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai due to the death of H.K.'s step-mother the other day. Hu Ting-kan, who is acting Governor and Treasurer, is said to be a weak man and not generally feared by the people of the province, although he has sent troops to disband the embryo Boxer Association wherever found in Shantung.

PEKING NEWS.

The "Sinwēnpao" prints the following official telegrams from Peking:—The Emperor has telegraphed instructions to the various high provincial authorities, through whose territories the Court will pass on its return from Hsian to Peking, to be as economical as possible in preparing for the reception of the Court en route; His Majesty being desirous that the money thus saved shall be devoted to relieving the distresses of the sufferers from the recent inundations in various portions of the Empire.—The Grand Secretary Wang Wen-shao presented a strong memorial to the Empress Dowager refusing the post of Vice-Comptroller-General of the New Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the moment he was apprised of his appointment; but was unsuccessful, receiving a censure instead for declining the honour.

31st July.

THE HEALTH OF THE COURT.

News received here from Hsian, dated the 25th instant, by the family of a prominent official attached to the Court, states that both the Emperor and the Empress Dowager seem affected by the great heat now prevalent in Shensi and this will be another pretext for the reactionaries to declare that the Court cannot leave Hsian at the

date previously set. There has also been much sickness amongst the inhabitants of Hsian and vicinity as well as among the followers of the Court, several deaths being reported. This has set gossip a-going and the Empress Dowager has been reported to have declared "a strong yearning for her favourite haunts in Eho Park."

PRINCE TUAN AND TUNG FU-HSIANG.

A Lanchow, capital of Kansu, dispatch, dated three weeks ago, states that the followers of Tung Fu-hsiang and Prince Tuan were reported to be hovering in the vicinity of the Shansi borders but had not yet entered the territories of that province. The followers of Prince Tuan on the northern borders are reported to be discontented, about a fourth having deserted and fled back to their tribal reservation north-west of Ninghsia, outside the Great Wall. Amongst the followers of Tung Fu-hsiang are stated to be nearly 5,000 Mahomedan horsemen, which would seem to show that Tung is not so bitterly hated by the Kansu Mussulmans as rumour gives it. The above news comes from a reliable source and there is no reason to doubt its accuracy.

TROUBLE AMONGST CONVERTS.

It is reported from Hankow that about ten days ago there occurred a pitched battle between R.C. Chinese converts and those of the Protestant faith at Hanch'uan, a district of Hupeh province, where there are said to be several thousand converts belonging to one or the other faith. Several lives were lost on this occasion and the high provincial authorities at Wuchang consider the affair grave enough to instruct the Provincial Judge Li and Tsên Taotai of Hankow to make personal investigations into it. It is also stated that disputes and minor fights often happened between the converts of the rival faiths previous to the pitched battle referred to above, but so far there had been no loss of life. Non-converts in Hupeh are said to be anxiously awaiting the issue of this case.

"THE RATTLE."

If an Unparalleled Service Order were to be voted by popular consent to those who have deserved best of their fellow-men, the Editors of and contributors to the "Rattle," the artists and the pen-thrusters, would certainly head the list of recipients. It seemed actually insane to expect a new number from sufferers from such a climate as has cursed the opening year of the century in Shanghai, insanity to expect it, brutality to demand it. Yet spontaneously it has blossomed; this busy plant, like the orange-tree which is never without leaves and fruit, and here before us is No. 5. There are most excellent pictures in it too; "Jim" on an emu; the Provost Marshal with an eye like his first syllable; Edward the Great, with his nose a little exaggerated; "Their Hats," not from the Oxford St. studio of Henry Heath; a perfect portrait of "Joe" of the M.M. receiving a telegram to say that another stern tube has given out; and one of the most trenchant cartoons we have ever seen in the "Rattle," representing the situation at Peking. A Chinaman is doling out Mexicans to a group of foreign soldiers:—China.—"Run away and squabble somewhere else."

The Powers.—"We won't go till we are paid."

And there are still other sketches, for instance, a portrait of a charming girl with a poem beginning "Sweet mouth so cool, so calm, so bright;" the "Interview with Major Bootlace of the S.V.C." has a trifle of subacidity in it; and the letter-press generally is worthy of the pictures.

THE SHANGHAI TRAMWAY SCHEME.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

When, through lack of intelligent appreciation of the scheme then brought forward to provide Shanghai with an efficient tramway service, the ratepayers, at the special meeting held in October, 1899, allowed the question to fall through, there were many people who no doubt thought that it was shelved for a number of years to come. In all probability the surmise would have turned out to be a fact if Mr. Hans Ziegler had not very recently come forward with a new scheme to give the residents of Shanghai the means of rapid transit which is so necessary in a place where commercial and business interests are of such a great and varied character.

In the early part of the month, Mr. Ziegler approached the Municipal Council with the very generous offer to prepare at his own expense detailed plans and to make all preliminary arrangements for a tramway service in the Settlement, and provided that the whole scheme should be laid before the Council for either acceptance or rejection. To his very natural surprise he was informed that in face of the attitude adopted by the ratepayers towards the question of tramways at the meeting convened nearly two years ago, the Council was unwilling to consider any scheme in this connection at the present juncture. Taking into consideration therefore that the members of the Council seem to think they cannot work in opposition to the wishes of the ratepayers, Mr. Ziegler has made a public appeal for assistance in securing the necessary permission to carry his scheme into effect.

He is prepared to construct the whole first section of the tramway, from St. George's Farm through Sinza Road, crossing Defence Creek, Chefoo Road, Lloyd Road, Fokien Road, Tientsin Road, Honan Road, Soochow Road, over Museum Bridge and turning into North Soochow Road, with temporary end station in front of the Marine Club, at his own expense, the acceptance of the offer by the Municipal Council to be conditional on his furnishing satisfactory financial guarantees. Upon completion the service would be worked on this route for one year, the ratepayers then to decide whether Mr. Ziegler should proceed with the other sections, or remove the first section. The ratepayers would also have the opportunity presented to them of acquiring the first section, and having it administered as a Municipal concern, with the obligation to commission Mr. Ziegler to construct the other sections with the assistance and under the control of the Municipal Engineer's Office. To ensure that the full public opinion of Shanghai shall be heard on the question, Mr. Ziegler has very wisely sent a postcard to each ratepayer asking for the written approval or disapproval of the scheme.

We believe that there will be a great majority of the ratepayers found to favour the scheme, which is based upon the combination of the level, low level, and underground systems. The only danger to a perfect and unbiased expression of opinion being heard is that arising from the eagerness to discuss the special features of the scheme which, as Mr. Ziegler points out, obscures from view the principal and important question of whether Shanghai is or is not to have a tramway service. The same thing happened in England when tramways were first talked about, and delay in carrying out the work was repeatedly occasioned by the proneness of the public authorities to place obstacles in the way by advancing all sorts of unsound and ridiculous theories on matters which can only come within the province of the expert. The point to be emphasised locally is that there is a

great and pressing need for a tramway service in Shanghai and that the sooner we are supplied with that service the better it will be for the safety, health, convenience and comfort of every resident. At present, so far as vehicular traffic is concerned, the man with a limited salary is placed under the régime of the jinricha coolie, who whatever be his claims to sympathy and support, is at any time a very miserable substitute for the motive power of the tram car.

In the general outline of his scheme prepared for the enlightenment of the public, Mr. Ziegler says that the first section of the route would be found to comprise all the different types of Shanghai streets, and would therefore, when it was finished, give all classes of the community a good opportunity to study the way it was worked and suggest improvements which could be carried out on the other sections as they were laid out. The continuation of the route would be as follows:—

Second Section.—Beginning at North Szechuen and Tiendong Road Corner, along Tiendong Road, turning into and going through the whole of Seward Road, and turning at the Aquarius Works into the Yangtseepoo Road, to Camp Hotel.

Sections 1 and 2 could be connected by inserting a short temporary line along Chapoo or Woosung Road, between North Soochow Road and Tiendong Road, which would give an uninterrupted one line tramway from St. George's Farm to the Camp Hotel (Yangtseepoo Creek).

Third Section.—Line (East line) beginning in Tiendong Road, to be continued towards the west along Tiendong Road to North Honan Road, through North Honan Road, along North Soochow Road, crossing Shanse Bridge and running through Peking Road, in order to join the existing line shortly before crossing the Defence Creek.

Fourth Section.—From temporary terminal shunting station in front of Marine Club to continue east, along Whangpoo Road, Singpoo Road, into Broadway (shortly before crossing the Hongkew Creek), and so on till it would join the existing line at the Aquarius Works.

Sections 3 and 4 would complete the quasi inner one line circle extending from the Defence Creek to the Aquarius Company's Works, which would permit the using of the South line for cars from East to West and the North line for cars from West to East, or vice versa.

This would almost preclude accidents as cars would pass a street in one direction only.

Fifth Section.—Extension from St. George's Farm to Sicawei Observatory.

Sixth Section.—Extension from Camp Hotel to the Point.

Mr. Ziegler has also thought of special subjects for study after the first section has been constructed, such as wide and narrow gauges, winter and summer cars, rails, sleepers, motive power, and the probable effect on street traffic. In his opinion the risks of the streets, now so great, would be infinitely lessened by the introduction of a tramway service.

This opinion is of course the correct one, and though at first there might be the usual nervousness of horses passing a tram car in motion, street accidents would not occur with anything like the frequency they do now.

Another side of the question which Mr. Ziegler has not overlooked is that which appeals to timid people, viz., that the jinricha coolies might grow violent and riotous over the new departure. But as he remarks, it is entirely the right of the Municipal Council to teach and impose Western logic upon those Chinese who have elected to live in the Settlement. And we go further and say that to allow the carrying out of a great and important step, having for its object the benefit of every member of the community, to be pre-

vented by ignorant opposition, would be stupendous folly. It is not at all likely however, that these pessimistic fears would be realised, and in any case all necessary precaution could be taken to prevent the slightest show of violence.

Personally, Mr. Ziegler does not believe in the existence of the much talked about obstruction of landlords to any scheme of tramways, and thinks they are in a position to counterbalance any depreciating effect on their existing real property interests by buying at a very low figure all the country to be opened up. The truth of his belief that this will scarcely be necessary, as an enlarged area with improved facilities for transit will cause an increase in the value of real property at the heart of the town, is abundantly proved by what has happened in every part of the world where tramways have been laid.

In conclusion, let it be said that it is matter for earnest hope that every ratepayer in Shanghai who has the best interests of the port at heart will subscribe his approval to the scheme which Mr. Ziegler has gone to so much trouble and labour to evolve. With a tramway service equal to the great demand which would most surely be made upon it, the stigma attaching to Shanghai on account of its wretched vehicular service would be removed and an inestimable benefit conferred upon the whole community.

WHO ARE THE DEVILS, WE OR THEY?

About thirty years ago we were visiting the large pagoda in Sochow in company with an ex-officer of the "Ever Victorious Army." As we tarried in the upper balconies of the pagoda his stories of Gordon's victories and personal reminiscences made the day one never to be forgotten. We looked out over the city and then far off to the Great Lake and the adjoining fertile plains and were brought to think of the Chinese people as, after all, the one most remarkable thing in China.

Numbers of them had followed our party and, though in those days the foreigner was much more of a wonder in Sochow than he is to-day, they kept a little retired from us, quietly remarking on our appearance, etc. After a few months' study of the language I was able to understand that the words "foreign devil" were often on their lips. This officer, a fluent speaker of their language, grew a bit restive under it and turning to one pleasant faced gentleman in the crowd said: "You know, my friend, that Confucius says all under heaven are brethren, so if we are foreign devils you must be Chinese devils." As I have gone down these thirty years of life in China those words, "foreign devils," "Chinese devils," have seemed to remain with me as something deep down in the undercurrent of my life that every now and again insisted on making themselves heard. I have come to believe that we foreigners in China, as a class, think too much about the "Chinese devil" part of the subject and not enough of the other side.

What foreigners have done in China in connection with opium and lotteries is too large a question to touch upon at this time, but during these days when social purity and the new Rescue Home are prominently before the people of Shanghai, I wish to say a few words along this line of thought.

Do we foreigners realise what we have done and are doing to make Shanghai the sink of iniquity that it is? We scatter broadcast over these Settlements, and from here into the country at large, such pictures and advertisements as should make us all ashamed. The worst ones are all of

foreign women, and, as we send them out, we say to these heathen Chinese, who have far more Christian ideas in this respect than we have, that we care not what the world thinks of our women. We put her forth into the glare of the world's broad sunlight, we set her up before millions of curious eyes, and say, Here is our foreign woman, dressed or undressed, it is all the same to us. Look at her. Think of her as you will. We are so anxious to have you buy our cigarettes and come to our theatres and circuses that we are willing to expose our women in any way you like best. We so want to have you buy our wares that we willingly surrender all our ideas of propriety. In exchange for your gold we will give our goods and throw in our social purity at no extra charge. We post all over this settlement a life-sized picture of an American (?) girl smoking a cigarette hoping to get the Chinese (girl, I suppose,) to follow her example. We scatter picture cards by millions, even begging shopkeepers to give them away when they sell their goods, if only we may bring to the notice of a few more thousands of these heathen Chinese how anxious we are to have them purchase our cigars and how lightly we value the honour of our foreign women. Every man who is engaged in this business has, or has had, a mother. Many of them have wives and daughters. Do they care nothing for the honour of women? One would suppose they would shield it with their lives. Instead of this they are willing to risk the loss of their souls as they picture to the world that which can only bring disgrace upon them.

Some of your readers know little and care less what the Chinese think of all this. But there are a few of them who know a little and care a great deal and who live in a constant state of shame and sorrow because of these things. Perhaps the former may be willing to read a few items from the experience of one of the latter.

About ten years ago when the large cigarette advertisement pictures began to be so plentiful in Shanghai, I was going frequently to the home of one of our Christians to teach his wife to read. To my sorrow I found one day two of these hung up in their guest-room. I told them at once how very sorry I was to see them there. The old mother in the family, herself a Christian, said: "Why my son has just bought them. He thought they were very ornamental." Said I: "If that cluster of women were Chinese women and dressed, or rather undressed, in that fashion, would you have them in your room for one moment?" She seemed horrified at the idea. "Well," said I, "I am a foreign woman and they are foreign women, and I am ashamed to look at them." On my next visit they had disappeared and on my remarking upon it the mother said: "As soon as I told my son what you said he decided that they must go at once." In another home of our Christians I found two large (nearly life-sized) pictures of a similar nature. One of them was of a foreign lady in neat, tight-fitting street costume: the other of a lady ready (?) for the ball. I turned to the latter and said: "I am exceedingly sorry to see this in your home." The wife, pointing to the other, asked, "Do you think it any worse than that?" Her manner implied a contempt for any woman that would appear in either way, she seeming to consider one just as bad as the other. This was the severest comment I ever heard on our wearing of tightly-fitting garments, though one other of our Christian women said to me later: "You foreign women seem to dress so as to expose your persons as much as possible. We Chinese women prefer to dress so as to conceal them." She freely admitted that these pictures were none of her choosing but that her husband thought they "adorned" the home. Her quiet sarcasm was rather difficult to bear.

This conversation was evidently reported to the husband, for these two pictures also disappeared from that home. Another time, when visiting another Chinese lady friend, I found a picture exposed just in front of her front-door-way that was one of the worst I ever saw. As two little boys were with me I did not like to speak of it, but on their leaving just before me I motioned to the woman that it ought not to be there. Fearing I had not been strong enough in my disapproval, I sought out her husband the next day and told him that picture ought not to be in their home. He thanked me for speaking to him about it and said that a few days previously their son had purchased some cloth and the shopkeepers had given him this picture. Do the Cigarette Companies pay these shopkeepers for thus distributing their advertisements?

For some months a crazy Chinaman has been very friendly to us. He has written us letters, brought us pictures cut out of newspapers, etc. A few months ago he gave a little package, to which I paid little attention at the time as I was talking with others. On reaching my room, as I was chilly I stood by the open fire and examined it. I found it contained from fifty to one hundred cigarette cards. One by one I took them up, compelling myself to examine each one carefully before I cast it into the fire. Such a panorama of impurity as passed before my eyes I had never looked upon since years ago when the "Living Picture" evil flaunted itself before the world. This experience gave rise to many questionings in my mind and one of them was this. After all was that Chinaman crazy or arsonist of us? I would hundreds of times rather be that crazy Chinaman than the American men who made and sent those cards out into the world. How I wished I could burn up every such thing on the face of the earth as easily as I cast them to the burning coals. Ah! they will all burn some day! "All these things that offend" are to go into the fire, (Matt. 13:41,42.) and I am frightened when I think about the people that make and sell and distribute and use and gloat over these "things that offend."

How does all this make us appear in the eyes of the Chinese? I don't wonder they call us "foreign devils." I think it is a very appropriate form of address. Foreign gentlemen take their wives and daughters to dinner at the hotels and private residences in Shanghai clad in such a manner as makes the Chinese servants, at first, ashamed to wait upon them. Alas, they get used to it all too soon. Plays are put upon the theatre boards that no women or young girl ought to see, to say nothing of their fathers and brothers, and occasionally some of the Chinese officials and gentry go in to see what we foreigners consider entertaining. We blazon forth our shame, or our utter loss of the sense of shame, to them and they may smile a sickly smile at the time, but they go away to despise us in their hearts. And no wonder! I am glad they do.

Sir Robert Hart never wrote a truer thing than he wrote recently about the sensitiveness of the Chinese nature. They are superior to us in this trait and we sin against it beyond telling. I begin to

realise what a wise philosopher my mother was when she told me in my early childhood that people would always think of us as highly as we deserved. Some of the Chinese think very slightly of us foreigners and we certainly deserve no better at their hands.

After all, who are the "devils;" we or they?

MARY M. FITCH.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO SHANSI.

* * The following notes, written by one of the party of missionaries who lately proceeded from Peking to Taiyuanfu, have been courteously placed at our disposal.

June 21st.—Left Ch'iyahfu and the military service for the work in the interior again. It was a strange feeling saying good-bye, as the future seems so uncertain and things are so unsettled. Went on to Hsueitzutu where Drs. Edwards and Smith are staying. On the 22nd our party, consisting of only Drs. Edwards and Smith, Major Percival and myself, with our servants and some Christians returning to Shansi and Shensi, left by the early train. The C. I. M. and Dr. Atwood had gone ahead to Paotingfu some days earlier. We found that the deputy appointed to escort us had taken tickets and made all arrangements for our convenience. We arrived at Paoting about 3.30. We found carts and attendants waiting to take us and our luggage to the Kungkuang prepared for us. It was in the German quarter of the city, west suburb, and was nicely done up with awnings and decorated with flowers. We stayed here till Wednesday morning, as it was necessary to procure mules and litters for the inland journey. We heard alarming rumours from Taiyuan, but did not give much credit to them. In any case we decided to proceed and find out all the facts as we advanced. The officials did all they could to honour us and supply our needs. On the 26th, went by train to Tingchow, a distance of some 150 li. The road is difficult for Chinese trains, but the railway has done away with the slow progress through the sand drifts and we reached the city in a few hours. The Provincial Judge, who travelled to Shanghai on the same steamer last year with us, was on the train. He was much honoured by the French and travelled in state. At the station we found that the French had commandeered all the carts sent for us by the Chinese officials. This caused some delay, but we soon were able to get on to the College where the local officials had prepared quarters for us. We were well received. The French have a strong post here.

On the 27th, reached Hsinlohsien, the furthest post of the French lines. Here we found that General Bailloud was much annoyed that we had come to Paoting without asking for his sanction and protection, and he had telegraphed the Post Commandant not to help us in any way. The Major sent a declaration for us to sign, showing that we proceeded at our own risk, etc. We saw no reason for not signing themissive, and we further sent a united letter to the General explaining that we were proceeding at the invitation of the Chinese Government and in the capacity of civilians; that our passports were issued by our Ministers; that we were escorted by Chinese, so we did not think it necessary to report ourselves in Paotingfu. The Chinese received us well.

On the 28th, reached Chengtingfu; we were housed in a Buddhist temple, a fine building, and containing an 80-foot statue of Buddha. The buildings were evidently built by Imperial request and public funds, but like so many others are now badly ruined and in need of repairs. Adjoining the temple is the fine and large Catholic cathedral. It was

intact. During the Boxer troubles last year the magistrates would not allow the Boxers to enter that city, and the locals were under the impression that the Catholics were well armed, and did not attack the Cathedral. The French troops were quartered in the city for eight months. The Catholic Bishop received and protected the Griffiths and Mr. Brown of the C. I. M. last year. If anyone still believes that the Catholics are so self-sacrificing, he ought to pay a visit to such places as Chengtingfu.

On the 29th, reached Huailhsien. The official had evidently made up his mind not to put himself about on our account, and so we found that little or no preparation had been made. As he was the man in charge when the Greens were driven out, we declined to accept his card, or food, or visit him. The weiyuan was much concerned on account of the difficulty, and feared it would involve him. After a time other rooms were found. Then the official sent the gentry of the place to apologise. After that we accepted his food and also saw him. The French occupied the place for some time, but do not seem to have left a good impression. Huailu is usually a very busy centre, but is now deserted, all the principal places of business being closed.

The 30th being Sunday we were glad to stay. The C. I. M. were able to have a service in their own house, which the magistrate was anxious to see them occupy. Few, of course, were able to attend, as most of the Christians live at some distance from the city.

1st July.—On leaving Huailu the officials and the gentry were all in attendance to make up for past discourtesy. We went on to Weishui, only 40 li. We could not proceed further as the river suddenly rose. A freshet came down so suddenly that some donkeys that were crossing the stream had to stay stranded in the middle unable to return, or to cross to the other side. It was a good example of the danger of these mountain streams in their swift swellings.

2nd July.—At seven a.m. started for the river still said to be impassable. After sending the soldiers to ford and examine the depths we all decided to attempt a crossing. This was accomplished after some delay but without any mishap. We had to cross the same river three times before we reached Chinghsinghsien. We were well received by the official, who had splendid quarters prepared for us in the College. After lunch we started for the most interesting part of the journey—the pass through the famous Kukuang passage. The preparations made to resist the foreign troops were very manifest. There were pits along the road and strongly built barricades on the crests of the ridges, mines were sunk and stone sangars built. On the advance of the Germans the position that naturally would be strong and easily made impregnable by any European troops was speedily evacuated. There remain the deserted cannon and other debris to mark the attempt that was futile. We stayed the night at Huishihp'u.

On the 3rd we lunched at Paiching and were royally entertained by the officials. We then proceeded to Pingtingchow where the whole city turned out to honour our arrival. The chief magistrate here was friendly to the Saunders party last year when they were in straits, and his friendliness was very much manifest again. There were no unwilling compliments, but genuine friendship. He had done all he could for his own superiors and we felt no doubt that he was not making a show to order but seeking to manifest his wish to repair the wrongs for which he profusely apologised again and again. He mentioned an interesting conversation he had with the Empress Dowager when she was passing through Hsukouhsien last year and where he was magistrate at the time. He tried to

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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show the folly of seeking to act the barbarian in dealing with foreigners and foreign grievances. He was so strong and straight in his expostulation that he was cushioned forthwith, but he has since been promoted to Pingtinghou.

On the 4th we lunched at a post on the road to Shouyang. The magistrate had made all preparations for our reception and we had an excellent feast, some 32 dishes. It was curious to sit down in a famine district to such a feast, and strange to find that there was a clean courtyard and rooms in such a place. At 7 p.m. we reached Shouyang. The magistrate is the same who showed such little consideration for the Pigotts and friends in their plight last year. He was, according to Imperial Edict, banished, but he is still in active service of the Government and in the same post and city as last year. He called to see us, and did everything in his power to honour us and our mission. He belongs to Shanghai and one expected to find him an enlightened man, but he is the reverse.

Taiyuanfu, 9th July, 1901.—Twelve months ago to-day 45 European and American missionaries and others were slaughtered by the order of the Governor. The scene at the reception of the party that arrived to-day was a strange contrast. Instead of the blood-thirsty mob that witnessed an atrocity that shall blacken the name of China for many generations, there was a public procession of all ranks and classes parading in honour of the return of those who arrived to take up the work again. It was a public and official apology for the crimes of last year. The Government under the enlightened leadership of Shen Tun-ho, the ex-Secretary to H. E. Liu K'un-yi, did everything possible to safely escort the party, provide for their comfort and convenience, and arrange that a reception be given by Taiyuan as public and honourable as the massacre of last year was execrable. Ten li from the city the litters were met by Peking carts, and members of the party were driven in state to the reception pavilion outside the south gate. A strong cavalry escort preceded by trumpeters and standard bearers formed up in line. Then on either side the passage was made between rows of officials, both military and civil. At the entrance to the pavilion stood an Imperial officer to salute in the name of the Emperor, and further along came the Taotai Shen extending his cordial welcome and making profound apologies in splendid English. After a short rest the party were led in state through the city to the Chamber of Commerce, that was prepared for them. Thousands lined the streets. By the time the procession reached the centre of the city the streets had to be cleared by the police specially told off to keep order. At the entrance to the Chamber of Commerce the four highest officials waited to receive and greet the guests. The Governor was unwell and could not be present, but he sent a representative. There were also representatives of all the gentry and merchants, who by card and gesture sought to join in the proceedings. There cannot be any doubt but that the Governor and Government

have so far manifested the strong desire to make all possible amends for the crime of the past year and have taken so far a very honourable initiative. It is to be hoped that the questions at stake will all be speedily and honourably settled, so far as a settlement is possible in the melancholy and misery of the event of the past.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE TARTAR TROOPS.

(FROM OUR LATE PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

There are a few places, hitherto comparatively unknown, that have, in consequence of the events of last year, suddenly occupied a prominent place in the public press. Of these Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, has become notorious to the world as the scene of the outrageous massacres and the temporary refuge of the Chinese Court. The likelihood of a military expedition to the West Hill Province and the advance of the Germans to the famous Kukuan Pass awakened interest in the unknown route through the mountains. The road, or rather track, follows a tortuous course over several ranges and across several streams that are very troublesome in the rainy season. At Yushui the caravan was delayed owing to a strong freshet making the Wei stream impassable. The water rose so suddenly that some pack animals were caught and stranded mid stream, being unable to either retreat or cross the rapidly rising flood. After 12 hours the ford was fordable again. The same stream has to be crossed five times before the road enters the defiles of the mountains and winds along the uneven valleys. For some 90 miles the track rises to the summit and slants down the side of a series of ridges, continuing its winding along the intervening rocky and shingly valleys. The chief ridges are surmounted by huge stone-built gateways at the crests where the path crosses the summit. These are called the N., S., E., and W. Heavenly Gates. The most important are the old and new Caston House Barriers. It was interesting to see the preparations the Chinese had made for the defence of the passes. Pits had been dug and strong stone barriers built across the road. Mines were sunk, field works thrown up, and stone sangars erected along the crests of the near ridges. Stones were plentifully set up to appear as soldiers on duty. These dummy defenders proved the only invincibles, for they stand still while all the other troops were either routed by the Germans or fled at their advance. The Gates are now strewn with the debris of the dismantled barriers and deserted cannon and jingals.

The utter collapse of the Imperial troops at their last engagement is not easily explained, for the Tartars commander and now still hold the Middle Kingdom by military might. The early Emperors created all the affairs of state as Generals of armies and the name of the Grand Council is really "Military Council". Chun-Chi-Chu. All this presupposed a determined resistance when the honour and existence of their dynasty were at stake. Further, the Kukuan Pass is a position so commanding and naturally strong that a couple of thousand well-drilled troops could have held it against the world.

The routed troops looted as they fled. All along the route bitter complaints were heard as to the rape, rapine, and lawlessness of the soldiers. The exposure of several heads in cages, the cashiering of thirty-two officers, and the appointment of an Imperial Commissioner to investigate and report to the Throne on the outrages committed, show that drastic measures had to be taken. General Liu and his troops are now at Lop'inghsien, about 14 miles from the main road. The German and French troops have not a

clean record according to the voluntary testimony of these along the line of march. The official order that everything was to be paid for was not strictly carried out and irregularities were not uncommon. But the real grievances are against the Chinese troops. There have been some comical situations during the journey. The party passed through the French lines under a Chinese escort. The soldiers have been sometimes cavalry, sometimes infantry. Their arms were of the most varied description:—matchlocks and Musers, jingals and bows, swords and sticks, and some had only fans and umbrellas. At certain points the escort swelled to the dimensions of a company, at another place they totally decamped. Next morning a number of country coolies were docked out in red jackets and made to do duty as soldiers. From Chengtingfu, however, there was always a regular escort of mounted police. All along the route to Taiyuan at distances of 15 to 20 miles there are posts of 10 mounted police under a petty officer. The men are smart and thoroughly soldier-like with well-kept carbines. The force has been organised by Shen Taotai and their appointment has rendered travelling safe for traders now beginning to resume their trade. From Huailu a mounted patrol from the left wing of the Governor's Bodyguard basied the way with trumpets and banners. At Shouyang the party were entertained by the official supposed to be in banishment and condemned by the Ministers and Imperial Edict. There has now been a heavy fall of rain, good for the crops but bad for travel.

Taiyuan, 6th July.

HOME THROUGH SIBERIA.

BY MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

III.

ON THE AMUR.

I must revert again to the massacre at Blagovestschensk. I happened to hear of an amateur who sold views of the place. They were not very interesting. It is, as I must repeat, not a very interesting place. But they were very good, and as I continued to praise their merits, without commenting upon their price, which was, as he said, dear, it at last came out that he had other views, so interesting that I must venture upon a little description of them. The steamer that was fired upon and stopped at Aigur, 40 versts below Blagovestschensk, thus beginning the war in those parts, as he said; the religious service held upon the first steamer then sent out with soldiers, all the dignitaries present: the ruins of Aigur, only the great, solid chimneys left standing like towers. "Were there 4,000 or 5,000 killed there?" I asked. "There cannot certainly have been less than 4,000," said the photographer gravely. "4,000! Why, it was a big place, a city of 27,000 inhabitants." "And where are they," said a Cossack Doctor, however; then he showed me the photograph of the Governor-General Gribsky, "a strikingly handsome man." "Yes, certainly. But do you not think there is something exceptionally cruel in his face?" I did certainly, in spite of Jules le Gras in his charming book, "En Sibirie," dubbing him "le sympathique." He is the Attaman, the head of all the Cossacks of the three districts, holding a quite exceptional position, but they all say the Czar reprimanded him severely. However, at the time in the place it must all have been differently thought of, for there was the first steamer to break the blockade, the first to arrive for 19 days, all dressed out with captured Chinese flags, bringing back the sick and wounded, and all the world of Blagovestschensk out to welcome it on the bank, or under the trees. There was the first regiment to return from the war, having lost an officer among others, and captured two

£5,000 Bontus would not be thought too large an amount to pay for the blessing of health by many wretched sufferers who by day and night are tortured with the racking pains peculiar to gout and rheumatism. Relief, however, can be procured at a much less cost by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former are of so purifying a nature, that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against an attack of either. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water, which opens the pores and facilitates the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

Chinese cannons; there were the volunteers, to whom arms were served out, whilst the soldiers were away, and there above all was the thanksgiving service solemnly held at Sahaline just opposite Blagovestschenus — after the massacre — General Gribsky of course prominent, and four officiating Popes. "A thanksgiving for its being made a Russian station," said the photographer. "There you see its new name stuck up. No! you cannot go over to see it without a permission from the Governor." Then he showed a photograph of the smoking ruins, with a party of ladies in the foreground gone over to enjoy the sight, and particularly called my attention to the ruins of the house of the 1 ading Chinese merchant there, showing me a photograph of it in its beauty beforehand with also a picture of an adjacent temple with richly decorated roof. There were of course also pictures of the Cossacks as they came back from the war in winter, wearing Chinese caps and clothes, and some of course wounded. A wildly furry, but good-humoured lot they looked. I had not realised before that all these Cossacks of the Amur, having been transported here by Government, and had lands assigned to them, are bound to serve four years some time or other before they are forty, and that all those serving have to be ready to go anywhere at an hour's notice, but receive no pay and get nothing given them. They are necessarily therefore difficult to control, though whether that difficulty is aggravated by their declaring, as a Surgeon-Major tells me all the men of his regiment have told him, that Cossacks have no immortal souls, I do not know. He said there were a great many Buriats among them, and he thought perhaps they were the best. Judging, however, by the collection of their images at Habarovska, they must be of a sadly corrupt form of Buddhism.

On the summit of many of the cliffs are large crosses, the steamers are rich in pictures of the Saviour, and several—ours amongst them—were all dressed with green boughs for Pentecost, but people played cards all day, nor do I discern much desire to go to church, whilst according to what various ladies tell me of Vladivostok it must be composed of people very much like those travelling along with me. "No! my first husband did not leave me. I left him. I have just left my second, etc., and just think my first has died just as I have done so," says one lady, and this seems but typical. Curiously enough, however, I see no drinking. Coming down from Stretensk to Blagovestschenus I can imagine one would be charmed, but this upward voyage is altogether too long drawn out. Some of the cliffs are very fine, in particular Khorsakoff's Cliff, said to be 800 feet high—though I should not have thought it over 500—on the top of which all the Cossacks of the district are said to assemble, and give the Cossack Hourra! when a Governor passes by. And when not grand, the scenery is pretty, hills covered with silver birch, and another tree just now with a froth of white blossom, which scents the whole river towards evening.

It was in the evening of our second day out that we passed the wonder of the river—the burning mountain. It is said to be of coal not yet quite formed, and that burns for ever by reason of the pressure upon it. Anyhow the scene was striking when in the midst of a gold and purple sunset the river took two right angled turns to avoid a range of white hills cut down the middle so as to present a surface to the river not much unlike that of the Pyramid range at Ichang, but of a milky white with long yellow series of broken fragments coming down from it, and in a somewhat interrupted line black streaks as of burnt coal where the smoke was coming out, great clouds of smoke rising from amid the fir trees on the top and on the far side.

I was assured there was no sulphur there, and that it had no connection with the naphtha region we passed the night before, but without really seeing it, and that at night we should have seen the fire. As it was, the peaceful river with its grasses and trees, the gorgeous sunset on the one hand and the remarkable phenomenon on the other, won the attention even of the card players, who otherwise play steadily from the time they get up till the time they go to bed.

If the steamer were not so crowded, I believe one would enjoy it all far more, but I am now told all the officers have given up their cabins, and the wife of the captain of the torpedo squadron, as also the sister-in-law of the Admiral, have been forced to go second-class, whilst the representatives of the great house of Kunst and Alvers got left behind altogether, much to their vexation, and as it is we have two first-class tables, the first of 19, counting children, although there are only six first-class cabins. Some who wanted to go first-class are even putting up with a deck passage. In this crowd I find it monotonous to go along always in a valley, hardly ever getting even a peep into distant land beyond. One Cossack settlement is just like another, and greatly resembles a little outpost in British Columbia.

There is always a row of fair-faced women with handkerchiefs over their heads waiting to sell us milk or bread—the bare necessities of life, never anything else. There is never any cultivation visible.

Almost all the steamers we meet are full to bursting of emigrants from Little Russia, coming to be given land, and as a rule, people say, not to work upon it. But we met one steamer in a quiet sunshiny reach and for a while all the Amur seemed to grow sadder for its passage. For there, as the deck passed, against a grating were a crowd of women looking out, and in a larger compartment, behind a crowd of men, sentinels standing on guard before and behind as thus in a cage men and women, who cannot be trusted to go free, were conveyed thus far, far away. We supposed these prisoners must have started before the change in the law, and wondered whether it were possible we might have encountered the last melancholy convey to be sent to Siberia. However necessary it may be, it seemed to darken all the sunshine to see human beings thus taken along like wild beasts. On one steamer we have a man, whose picturesque dress made me notice him. "No! he is not a Tchirikess," said the Cossack D. "They all like to say they are. But he is an Armenian, a criminal going back after having served his time. Do you not notice his little steps? Men who have worn a chain for 15 or 20 years all walk like that, and carry their hands like this in front of them, if they have had them chained."

Those caged men and women, with the soldiers watching fore and aft, will be a memory, as long as I remember the Amur. So also will an old lady sitting behind closed double windows in the best house of the finest Cossack village I had then seen. Her face was just a complete network of wrinkles, and she looked so grave and old and lovely I could not resist nodding and smiling, on which her face immediately beamed all over as if the sunshine had come out. In the next window was an oleander tree bearing warm rosy blossoms, redolent of love and passion, tight against the window frame as the Southern plants are wont to do in so many a Siberian home. To be young in a Cossack village may be all very well, but to think of growing old like that, waiting for all the long, hard winter to come again!

5th June.

IV.

ON THE SHILKA.

Alas! how many a slip twixt the cup and the lip. We arrived at Prokrofska in

capital spirits, only anxious—at least I was—as to whether it would be too dark when we went on to see the confluence of the Argoun and Shilka which, after they join, are called the Amur. There seemed to be a number of barges building there, and several barges moored there, and among them I saw one with several of those very Nursing Sisters who had crowded me out of the Post boat from Habarovska. We condoled with them on having been in the end thus left behind, and they said they had been five days there, waiting for a steamer to take them on, and then we went ashore for a walk. Some officers were kind enough to say they could take me to see the inside of a Cossack house, which I had been wishful to do. They took me into one of the grandest, which I distinctly heard a young Cossack tell them was "beautiful," but there was very little in it. I saw where they slept behind the stove in winter, noted the absence of cupboards and tables, and the two amusing things were the way in which the Cossack girl stood with her arms across the door of an inner room, barring the entrance—she said someone slept there—and that when I touched one of the very few photos fixed against the wall to ask where it was, immediately about a dozen cockroaches ran out. Thus carelessly we amused ourselves. But when we got back to the steamer the Captain told us he had got a telegram saying there was only 3½ ft. of water and his steamer drew 3½ and therefore he must wait! Just as it was getting dark the long-expected steamer arrived from Stretensk to tug the barge. It was to start at daylight next morning, and as it got quite dark the Captain announced there were just ten first-class places vacant on the barge and we could go on it, if we liked. Perhaps the packing can then be imagined. Of course, everyone packing at once, it was impossible to get anyone to help, and so though I had been first on to the barge to secure a berth, had to be content to be amongst the last to get my belongings on board. It was always curious to me how class distinctions hold good through all differences of nationality, and thus it was a cavalry lieutenant, who helped me to get a porter to get my goods across the gangway in the middle of the night, saying so courteously, after the manner of the cavalry, "It is bad enough for prisoners, so what it must be for a lady, who cannot even speak Russian." But then ensued the inevitable scene. Some of the second-class passengers had rushed in and secured births in the first-class cabin, and the lady of many admirers had not got as much room as she wanted, so her admirers stood by her, whilst she alternately went into hysterics, or scolded, as I thought like a fishwife, but then I am not among her admirers, of course, being a woman. The admirers always said they would summon the captain but did not, and the dreary scene dragged on, effectually preventing any of us from undressing and getting to sleep, till 2.30 a.m., when the captain appeared to tell us we must all go back again and wait for another steamer, to come from Stretensk, as this barge was for the Nursing Sisters. I felt certain we must eventually go in it, or on another barge towed by the same steamer, for no company would go to the expense of sending two steamers. But there was nothing for it but once more to pack up baggage, and bed, etc., etc., get porters once more and back again. Notwithstanding which, I got up early next morning to see prudent men already getting their things off to the barge the second time. And this time we really did get off from Prokrofska, though not till noon, and just a month from my leaving Shanghai, so this does not seem to be a very rapid way of getting home.

Of course, again, many people were left behind, and unfortunately for me all the people I was being friendly with failed to

get places here, or would not have them. It certainly is horribly uncomfortable. The ladies' cabin has 8 berths down each side, two in a compartment as it were, but it is all open unless people curtain it off for themselves. There is a cockatoo, a dog, a baby, of course, two very noisy children, and the ladies like to talk loud to each other late into the night from distant berths. They, most of them, also take their meals down there, though it is very dark, and they cannot see out of the windows, and though they say they get nothing to eat they seem to be having meals without cessation from 7 a.m. till 10.30 p.m. At least, I have never hit upon a time to go in that someone was not having a meal. The food is moreover so bad I decline to be en pension, and am managing as best I can with cheese and eggs and bread, the meat being uneatable, and the soup unprofitable. There is no place to take any exercise. If it were not so full, and the food tolerable, I think being towed in a barge would be just the most delightful way of travelling. It feels so still, being drawn through the water without any vibration or steam or smell. And the scenery really has been beautiful. The Argoun comes to join the Shilka through a fine rock gate just above Prokrofska, and at first I thought the Shilka did not promise well. But the first eight hours were of infinite variety, rocks of forms and kinds I had never seen before, and crushed in the most marvellous manner into banks of sharp-edged stones, walls of unmelted snow on either side of the river, behind that again flower-covered trees, hills of different heights and distances and with openings occasionally. I could not take my eyes off the scene for a minute the first day. To-day we have travelled along in a smoke from the forest fires where we stopped to wood up, and all rushed on shore for a ramble among real wild Siberian forest; the scene was charming, fallen trees, along the trunk of one of which I was able to take 36 steps and there were still eight feet of it more on the marsh only too much covered with brushwood for walking, thickest moss of many to me new kinds—a red lichen or the rocks is particularly decorative—azaleas in flower, rose bushes coming into blossom, birches with the most silvery coats, a very pretty new fir, and such rocks and stones to climb over! I thought I should turn my ankle a dozen times climbing up a hill side, for the stones were all loose and apt to move, and so thickly covered with moss one never knew what would happen next. Cuckoos were calling and birds singing. What adds immensely to the picturesqueness of the scene is the Russian Sisters. Some are all in grey, some all in brown quite plainly made dresses, the skirts a little full, and little capes of the same just to the waist. All wear white kerchiefs over their heads bound round them in various fashions. As they sit about the prow of the barge, with heads drooped, the head Sister with white hair and a sweet face, who has been 25 years a sister, always sitting quite erect and looking forward, when the slanting rays of the setting sun light up the fair hair of one and another, and cast beautiful soft shadows on the white kerchief, the scene reminds me irresistibly of the pictures I have seen of the Queens weeping over Arthur's death.

Why is it that fashionable dress is always so eminently unpicturesque? Every pose these simply dressed Russian Sisters take harmonises so well with the landscape they stand out against, and I shall never be able to think of the wildly lovely Shilka without these white-kerchiefed sisters gliding slowly up against its current, impelled as so many of us are through life by a force outside ourselves and irresistible,—in this case embodied in the steamer steaming on before.

For a great part of the day a new road being made alongside the Shilka has seemed like a sort of companion uniting us with the outside world, although never a soul have I seen walking along it, or working at it all day long. When it suddenly ceased, and there was no sign of human action visible, it felt all so lonely again. Just before it did so we passed the houses of the workmen, the most wretched-looking dwellings I have ever seen; slanting-roofed cottages, half embedded in the earth—like wild beasts' dens rather than human dwellings. I suppose it is for warmth, but I should have thought they ran the risk of being wholly buried in a fall of snow.

Thus we float along through beautiful and unknown scenes, ourselves not the least romantic of the scene, yet a discontented, complaining crowd. All the ladies say they feel ill to-day! And no wonder!

June 6th.—About noon to-day we saw a steamer moored, and slowly passed the Ataman that left on Tuesday at noon, whilst we only got off on Wednesday at 9 p.m., and on which I tried so desperately to get a passage, thinking it would surely arrive first. Now we have passed it, and I am travelling in company with people who left by the first Post boat after my arrival in Siberia, so I feel that I am getting on as well as is possible. But it is slow, and the haze from the forest fires—they call it burning weeds—quite obscures the beauties of the Shilka. But we have stopped at last at a Cossack village and drunk deeply of milk, and thus feel refreshed. The food on this barge is impossible. There are two more Army doctors on this barge, one again a Cossack with such merry, kindly, blue eyes. His men are at Moukden. There is also a wounded officer, who was at Tientsin and Moukden. It was at the latter place he got wounded, and he seems pretty bad still.

The Sisters say it has not been war at all, but all caused by English intrigue. They speak of us just as we do of them, only with more bitterness, I think. It is all England's fault they say that Japan has acted as it has. Another thing that amuses me is everyone says: "Is this the first time you have been in Siberia and Russia. And do you not find the Russians very charming and polite. So amiable are they not?" Why do we not speak in this way of ourselves? Another thing they say tickles my fancy: "Everyone thinks you are French, because you speak French. And then you are so pleasant to everyone, people think you cannot be English." It hardly seems to me a very polite speech.—But I try to seem pleased by it. At the same time I cannot help feeling that a great many of them resent the idea of an English person thus presuming to come among them.

June 7th.—The river has become suddenly quite lively with barges and steamers all waiting for the water to rise, people say. It seems so indefinite. Three barges had been deserted by their tug, and all their crowd were camping out, bathing, or washing clothes. The road, too, is going on again. We had people on it to-day; wild-looking men in wild-looking cloths riding shaggy ponies, and there have been well-made paths or roads leading up into the hills. Again and again I notice fences along the top of them, all the Cossack villages have many fences, but what they are all made to enclose or keep out I cannot think. Certainly there are cattle from whom to-day again we get most excellent milk. Till last night the Shilka has been too wild and lonely even for milk. The scenery has been very beautiful to-day, and this evening grander than it has been yet, the hills so high and solemn, and purple with rcky battlements standing out. But I fancy the Shilka is all beautiful when not hidden by smoke.

This morning early we stopped at Ost Kara, close to the silver mines of the

same name to which so many convicts used to be sent; I could not help thinking of the many aching hearts that had arrived in that singularly pleasing scene; hills whose contours were so softly rounded, covered with such fresh looking grass and graceful birches. As it happened I went on shore across a prison hulk lying there empty. I noticed there were some cabins on it quite tolerable, it did not occur to me till afterwards these were of course for the officers in charge. The prisoners' place was much like what we assign to Chinese in China, sufficiently horrible and all behind heavy gratings.

I cannot leave the river without expressing my great admiration for the way in which it is lighted. And there is no make-believe at all about the river administration, the innumerable lamps are all lighted at night, the numbered boards at intervals are all painted with the freshest of white paint, the figures quite distinct, and here the little log huts of the people who see after this are painted black with white windows and shelters and brilliant red roofs. Everything seems to have been thoroughly well thought out and arranged and to be kept in good order, but the navigation of this river must surely have seemed at times impossible with so very, very little water, and we came up so rapidly that it made me quite nervous even after the Yangtze.

Whilst the Amur for beauty quite surpasses the lower Yangtze with which it may, I think, be very fitly compared, the Shilka, which in that case answers to the Upper Yangtze, beyond Ichang, though I think many people might find it more pleasing from its abundant wood and greenery, never comes up to the sublimity of the Gorges and also greatly falls short in picturesqueness. It is however a very beautiful river, but after an eleven days' voyage from Bagovestschensk and four days from Habarofska I am truly thankful to think this is my last night upon the river, though that only means of course, that the delays of Stretensk are now to begin. So far Siberia seems a great place for delays.

5th June.

THE ENGINEERS OF THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

The return of the North-German Lloyd steamships to their Hoboken pier gives a certain timeliness to Cleveland Moffett's account, in the June "St. Nicholas," of that part of the work of "The Fireman" which consists in fighting the flames along the river front. One of the episodes described was the attempt to rescue the German engineers from their burning ships in the summer of 1900.

"I'm with you, Ned," called Captain Braisted; and without more words these two climbed in through the coal-chute and started down the black, hot, stifling ways for the engine-room. And somehow they got there safely, and found eight men still alive, all Germans, engineers and their assistants. But when the firemen called to them to hurry out for their lives, they refused to move. Their duty was with their engines, said they; they had to run their engines; they were much obliged to the American gentlemen, but they could not leave their posts. Gallagher and Braisted could scarcely believe their ears. "But you will die!" they urged. The Germans thought it very likely; still they could not leave. "But it won't do any good; the vessel is past hope; you will be burned to death."

The Germans understood perfectly, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," they would be burned to death at their engines; and as they were all of this mind and not to be shaken, the firemen could only say "good-bye," and set forth sadly on the return

journey. And this time they nearly lost themselves; but at last their good star prevailed, and they came without harm to their comrades, who listened in wonder to the news they brought. It seemed such utter folly, the decision of that unhappy engine-room crew, yet there was something almost splendid in their stubborn devotion to duty. Quietly they had looked death in the face, a horrible, lingering death, and had not flinched; and days later, when the steamer had burned herself out and lay grounded in the mud, cold and black, the wreckers found these faithful though mistaken men still at their posts, still by their engines, where they had waited in spite of everything—where they had perished.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 30th July.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Assistant Judge.

HIBBERDINE v. COWEN.

"NEW PRESS" ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE TRADE EDITION.

This was a claim for \$94.70 for photo-engravings supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant. The defence was that the engravings were not ordered, and that when it was heard that they were being prepared notice was given to the plaintiff that they were not required.

In reply to his Honour the defendant admitted that the engravings were printed in a special trade edition of his paper, the "New Press," and said that he would pay the man who supplied them to him.

Plaintiff stated that Mr. Chesney Duncan, the joint lessee with defendant of the "New Press," ordered the engravings towards the end of May. The price originally agreed upon was 25 cents per square inch, the engravings to be on copper. This price was afterwards reduced to 20 cents the engravings to be on zinc. Mr. Cowen never told him that he did not want him to do the work, which was for an illustrated descriptive edition of the "New Press," which was published on the 20th July.

His Honour, to the defendant—What the plaintiff says is that Chesney Duncan, who ordered these things from him is your partner. It is clear that you will have to pay a proper price for them unless you can show reason to the contrary.

Plaintiff in reply to the defendant admitted that some of the engravings had been sent back and replaced by others and that Mr. Grey had told him by word of mouth that they were not good enough.

Defendant said that Grey was the man who ordered these engravings. He made a contract with Grey who in turn made a contract with plaintiff. For anything he knew Grey might have made contracts with hundreds of people. Grey was at present in Japan but intended to come back, as he had not collected the money due to him from the "New Press" except some small advances.

His Honour said that the results of the labour of the plaintiff went into the paper, and the money must not be paid to Grey.

Defendant replied that he had promised the plaintiff that he would withhold the money from Grey and pay him.

His Honour—Between you and Mr. Grey—whoever he is—you must settle with the man. Meanwhile you must not part with the money. It seems to me from what I hear that you and Grey are principal and agent in employing the plaintiff. Grey is not a distinct person altogether, but your agent. When will he be back?

Defendant said that Mr. Grey was in

Japan and that he would be back by the 4th August. But defendant could not say for certain, because Grey sent a telegram to him on Monday asking for money to enable him to come back. He would get a percentage—probably \$500 or \$600—on the proceeds, which had not yet come in. The work done by plaintiff was very unsatisfactory. Defendant offered to get the matter settled amicably by the intervention of the Consul, but the plaintiff refused the offer.

Plaintiff said that he could bring expert evidence to show that the inferiority of the work was not the fault of the blocks supplied but of the printing. His agreement with his customers was that they could return the blocks and he would make new ones.

His Honour—That seems to be a very good argument. You could have returned the blocks. Why did you not return them?

Defendant said that at one time they could not return them and had to put up with bad work in order not to delay the publication.

Plaintiff answered by saying that the last block was returned to him on the 5th and he sent a new one on the 6th. The paper was not printed before the 10th July.

His Honour—I think you had better pay the money. I am quite satisfied as to the merits of the case, but I will give you every opportunity to get the evidence of Mr. Grey as to the quality of the work. I will ask you to pay the money into Court.

The defendant said he had no time to the plaintiff that he would not have the engravings.

His Honour remarked that it was a piece of humbug to say that, as the engravings were used, and Grey was the agent of defendant.

Defendant replied that Grey was nothing but a canvasser and had no authority to make contracts with anyone.

Eventually his Honour adjourned the case for fifteen days after ordering the money to be paid into Court, the payment of the money to be decided on when Grey returns to Shanghai.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 24th July.

Before H. F. KING, Esq., Acting Police Magistrate.

R. v. LEE AND WEBSTER.

John Lee, boatswain, and James Webster, carpenter, both of the British steamer Glenlogan, were charged with having wilfully damaged cargo on the steamer Glenlogan, to the extent of £20, whilst the said steamer was lying in the port of Shanghai, between the 19th and 22nd July, in contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vict., Cap. 60, sec. 225.

James McGregor, sworn, said—I am the master of the Glenlogan. On Monday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, while walking along the deck, I met the second officer carrying two rolls of plush. I asked him where he had got them. He said that he had found them in No. 5 'tween-decks, in the fore part, partly concealed behind some dunnage wood. I told him to put them in a safe place for the present and to get any partially damaged cases up from the hold for examination. When the cases were brought up I examined them. Three had the woodwork broken and the tin lining cut. The contents of one were intact; the contents of another had been disturbed and were partly hanging out. The third had two empty cardboard boxes just immediately below where the lining had been cut. The description in the manifest showed that these cases had contained plush. I thereupon ordered the

second officer to put back the plush inside the boxes and have the cases repaired. In the afternoon I received a further report relative to the matter, from the chief officer, and I then called in the assistance of the Municipal Police, who investigated the matter for me. On the strength of admissions made by defendants to the detectives, in my presence, I thought it best to charge the men before this Court.

Harry James Henderson, sworn, said—I am chief officer of the Glenlogan. The second officer reported to me about the plush having been brought up from the 'tween-decks. He told me that when he was putting it into his room, according to the captain's orders, the boatswain, John Lee, who was standing near at the time, made a remark which showed that he knew something about the plush. On hearing this, I went to the boatswain and asked him if it was true that he knew that the plush was out of the cases, and whether he had intended to get them up himself. He told me that the carpenter had told him that the plush was in the 'tween-decks, out of the cases, and that he and the carpenter had intended to get them up into their own room. I then reported the matter to the captain and the police were sent for.

By the Court—The boatswain had nothing to do with cargo. It was the carpenter's duty to repair cases, if necessary.

John William Wren, sworn, said—I am the second officer of the Glenlogan. On Monday, about 10 o'clock or 10.30 in the forenoon, I was down the No. 5 'tween-decks. I found two rolls of plush; they were not rolled up at the time. They were stowed away behind a lot of dunnage wood, between the dunnage wood and the forward bulkheads. It was pushed down as though it had been put there hurriedly. I got them out and made them into two rolls. I had them passed on deck and proceeded to carry them to the chief officer myself. On my way I met the captain, who asked me where I had got them. I told him, and he said I must put them in a secure place for the present. He also asked if I had found any cases broken or damaged. I said that I had, and he gave me instructions to get the cases up on deck for repair. I proceeded to my own room, which was next to the room occupied by the carpenter and boatswain. The boatswain was in his room at the time. He remarked that he knew the stuff was in the hold. In a laughing sort of way he said it would do for a cumsha. I said that would not do; it was the ship's property. I asked him how long he had known that it was in the hold. He said "Three or four days." I ought to have mentioned, that when I first saw him in his room, I had difficulty in opening my door, as I had the two rolls of plush in my arms. I asked the boatswain to hold one roll while I unlocked the door, and he did so. I then put the rolls into my room and locked it. I went to the chief officer and told him of the occurrence.

John Lee said that the second officer's evidence as to the conversation with him was not quite correct. The second officer came to his door and asked him if he would hold one of the bales while he unlocked his cabin door. He (defendant) said "Cumsha?" and the officer replied "No, ship's goods." He then said "I and the carpenter knew it was in the hold." He had confessed everything to the captain. The carpenter had suggested that they should take the goods to their own room. He fell in with the suggestion, though he knew it was wrong. He was very sorry for it.

James Webster said that he found the goods stowed away behind the dunnage wood and immediately thought there was something "fishy" about it. He went on deck to report to the chief officer, but the

latter was away in one of the wharf go-downs. He afterwards forgot to mention it. It was not true that he had suggested taking the plush to his own room. The boatswain had said so, but he was in drink when he said it.

In reply to the Court, Captain McGregor said that up to the present the defendants had borne excellent characters. He could not believe that the boatswain had been drunk; he had never seen him drunk. Both were very good hands, but since arriving at Shanghai the carpenter's behaviour was not so good.

His Worship said that he was quite convinced that defendants intended to take the plush to their own rooms. Lee had very properly admitted this, but Webster refused to admit it, though he had been given every opportunity. In view of the fact that the captain had spoken so well of their previous conduct he would deal leniently with them. Lee must go to prison for two weeks, with hard labour, and Webster for three weeks, with hard labour.

Captain MacGregor said that he did not wish to lose the men; he proffered a request that the men be sent back to the ship, which would leave on Saturday.

His Worship said that as the captain wanted the men back and in consideration of the good characters given them, he would change the sentence to a fine of \$30 each. The captain must arrange with the Shipping Office that that sum be deducted from their wages.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 24th July.

Before J. GOODNOW, Esq., Consul-General (Acting Judicially).

SING CHONG JEWEL COMPANY v. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In this case, adjourned from the previous day, Mr. A. M. Latter (Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper) appeared for the plain tiffs, and Mr. C. K. Holcomb for the defendants.

In the course of a long and exhaustive speech for the defence, and largely taken up by the reading of legal extracts, Mr. Holcomb defined the business, aims, and objects of the defendant Association. That was an Association of manufacturers who had united for several broad purposes, one of which was the development of the American trade in foreign countries and the establishment of exhibition warehouses, and in its printed matter the Association stated that it neither sold nor transacted business of any kind except to bring foreign merchants in contact with its members, for which services it made no charge except the dues paid by its members. The very name of the Association indicated its scope and its nature, and its business. It was an Association, not a firm, not a company, and its rules gave warning to the public at large that it was not a business firm. From the very name it was evident that such a body did not buy and sell in the ordinary meaning of the term. A third party dealing with an agent of such a body, must deal only in the business in which that body was engaged. In the second place the party who dealt with the agent must deal within the scope of his authority. The contract for the jewels in this case was outside the authority of the agents, and it had been proved that they were to have the profit accruing from any sale of the jewels, and not the Association. By a contract it was made clear that when the Association opened a warehouse in Shanghai and appointed Victor L. Boeck as caretaker, it gave him no right to do anything except rent the premises, and the only thing that gave him a right to sign

the name of the Association in any possible way was an implied right to have the lease executed in the name of the Association. He had no right to act other than as caretaker of the samples placed in the warehouse by members of the Association, which in every way made clear to the public that it did not carry on commercial transactions in the ordinary way. In that contract Victor L. Boeck agreed to provide such capital as was required for the proper conducting of the Selling Department of the American Warehouse, and which was a private business carried on by him and his brother. It had never been proved that in obtaining the jewels Boeck Brothers were acting in the scope of the business of the Association. They were the responsible parties and not the National Association, which was not in the habit of buying jewels to send to the President—a ridiculous suggestion. Continuing, Mr. Holcomb said that there was no doubt that Mr. Victor L. Boeck was special agent of the Association, because he was limited in every act he did. By no express or implied contract had Boeck Brothers authority from the Association, and no authority could be acquired from Victor L. Boeck because there was no authority given him by the terms of the contract, and he could not possibly delegate his authority either to Edward Boeck, or to Boeck Brothers; at any rate there was nothing in the contract permitting of such delegation. In conclusion, Mr. Holcomb maintained that it had not been proved that there was any agency except the special agency of Victor L. Boeck, limited in his authority to act as a caretaker for the Association. To say that Boeck Brothers were the agents of the Association was a violent assertion not borne out by facts. Boeck Brothers were responsible and not the Association. About Victor L. Boeck there could be only two things said, either that he was insane and that his acts were the outcome of his insanity, or that he was an unmitigated scoundrel who ought to be suffering for his crimes in a penitentiary.

The Court adjourned until the afternoon.

Upon the reassembling of the Court at two o'clock, Mr. Latter delivered his argument for the plaintiffs, the greater part of it being the citation of legal judgements in similar cases to that one. In his remarks he contended that as the agents of the Association received the jewels the plaintiffs had given credit for them to the Association, which received the profits made for them by their agents. The jewels were taken away and the receipt for them was sent to the plaintiffs two hours later, who, as was the custom with Chinese, looked for the "chop" or stamp attached, and saw the name of the American warehouse, which they knew was the property of the defendants. He said that for an agent to obtain those jewels for the Association was in absolute consistency with special agency work. This brought him to the point as to what were the reasons actuating a formation of manufacturers. The members of such a body must do something besides selling, they must buy too to increase their business. These jewels were obtained by a man who was a member of the Association, they passed through his hands, and whatever was the nature of the body of which he was a member, and which seemed to be a big concern, he (counsel) submitted that the laws of principal and agent, or some sort of law, regulated it. There was one unvarying principle that the knowledge of the agent was the knowledge of the principal, or the partners. Another point which had caused considerable dispute was whether the manager of a warehouse was entitled to receive goods and sell them on terms. The general opinion of business men would be that a warehouse was not kept as a zoo merely to be inspected, but a place for the transaction of business. The very meaning of ware-

house was that it was not for import business alone. In this particular instance the warehouse was for a business which had for its object the encouragement of trade of all sorts between China and the United States of America. It must have been known to the defendants, the members of the Association, that this warehouse was not doing solely an import business, and that the jewels were being obtained for sale in America. In throwing the blame upon Victor L. Boeck the counsel for the defendants must have seen the danger to his argument for the defence in making the scapegoat a man who was manager of the American warehouse. After dealing with the matter of the lease of the premises occupied by the warehouse and all the transactions of which he thought must have been known to the defendants, Mr. Latter pointed out that the Association allowed their agents to hold themselves out to the public as such when it was their business to issue a disclaimer. In conclusion he recapitulated the isolated single facts that the defendants owned the land, that Messrs. Boeck Brothers carried on the business, that they took these jewels, that they paid rent for the warehouse, paid the office expenses and salaries with their cheques, and that the connection between the books kept by Boeck Brothers and the Association had been established.

This concluded the hearing of the case. His honour addressing counsel, said—I have to thank you very much for the manner in which you have carried on this case, for the kindly, friendly, courteous way in which you have treated one another and the same way in which you have treated the Court. I must also thank you for the very excellent and lucid arguments you have given to the Court. It has not been my good fortune since I have been here to hear two such thoroughly prepared, well-stated arguments as you have prepared in this case.

Judgment was reserved.

Shanghai, 26th July.

U. S. PEOPLE v. ELLSWORTH AND GRAHAM.

Thomas Ellsworth and J. Graham, both unemployed, were charged with the larceny of a canvas bag, containing clothes of the value of \$30, the property of E. Polzein, from the Hongkew Coffee House on the 20th inst.

Detective-Sergeant McDowell stated that complainant came to the Hongkew Police Station and reported that his clothes had been stolen. McDowell visited the pawnshops and found that the stolen goods had been pawned at two different shops. The proprietors of the shops gave him a description of the men who had pawned the clothes, and he was thus able to arrest prisoners on Thursday afternoon. He took them to the Police Station and after some questioning, they admitted the theft.

His Honour suspended sentence to give the men an opportunity to ship from Shanghai, but warned them that if they were found in Shanghai again they would be brought before him and severely punished for the offence they had been charged with that day.

Shanghai, 27th July.

A. S. Knudsen, M. D., was summoned for disturbing the peace and committing an assault in the Astor House on the 26th inst.

Defendant, who had been arrested on a U. S. Consular warrant and liberated on bail of \$50, did not appear.

J. A. W. Louriero, manager of the Astor House, stated that on Friday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock defendant came to his room and said that he wanted a game of billiards. Witness replied that billiards could not be played in the hotel at that hour of the night. Defendant argued for some time as to the law and then went away.

Shortly afterwards the night watchman complained to witness that defendant had assaulted him. Witness then sent the steward down to try to persuade defendant to be quiet and go to bed. Defendant then assaulted the steward.

His Honour—Did you see that yourself? Witness—I did not see it but I know what happened.

His Honour—Confine yourself to what you have seen.

Witness then telephoned for the police, but before they came, defendant went to his room and locked himself in so that the police could not arrest him. Defendant was not so very drunk as he walked properly. He had his usual drinks in the hotel on the day in question. He must also have been drinking outside considering that he came back to the hotel at 2 o'clock in the morning. When the police came, witness asked them to lock the man up for the night, but they refused to do so without a warrant from the Consulate, which could not be obtained at that time.

L. Storm, steward of the hotel, said that he was sent for by the manager at about three o'clock in the morning to quiet down the defendant, who struggled with him and scratched his neck. Defendant must have also hit him with something—he thought a corkscrew—on the lips, as they were swollen. He could not say that the man was drunk, as he was sober at the Police Station. Witness added that he would not be able to resume his duties as steward for at least a fortnight.

Mr. Loureiro—I press for a severe punishment. He cannot lose the services of this man. He cannot sleep and complain of pain.

His Honour fined defendant \$50, including \$20 compensation to the steward and the expenses of the case.

At this moment the defendant appeared in Court and said that he was late because he had been seeking legal advice.

His Honour said that he could have committed the defendant for contempt of Court and he should consider himself fortunate in getting off so lightly.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A NATIVE DETECTIVE.

MIXED COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning before Mr. Chang (Magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British Assessor), six men, two described as a banker and manager, respectively, and the other four as servants, were charged with being concerned in assaulting the complainant, a Municipal detective, Yung Sai, on the 23rd inst., by knocking him down, beating him with their fists, kicking him about the body whilst on the ground and dragging him into an alleyway off the Tientsin Road and hanging him up by his queue to a post fixed in the wall. Also with tearing his jacket off his back and causing him to lose \$7, which was in his pocket, and to lose his shoes; the total value amounting to \$13.50.

Mr. D. McNeill (Messrs. Dowdall, Henson and McNeill) appeared on behalf of the police and Mr. A. M. Latter (Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper) for the defendants.

Captain-Superintendent A. M. Boisragon watched the case for a little while on behalf of the police and then left the Court.

The Court thought it would be best to hear the detective's statement first.

Yung Sai, called, said that about 6 p.m. on Tuesday he was on his way from the Bund and stopped his ricscha at a tea-house in the Tientsin Road. He went upstairs and his ricscha man stopped downstairs. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the ricscha man came and told him his ricscha had been broken. He went downstairs to see the ricscha and saw four or five persons

around the ricscha, and he told them to go away. A carriage was coming down the road, which was very narrow in that part, and several men were standing in the middle of the road and he told them to stand back. One man turned to him and said he could stand in the road if he liked and then swore at him (the detective). He told the man that it seemed he did not understand reason; the man then turned and hit him on the neck. Complainant then wanted to take the man to the station and caught hold of him, the man also catching hold of witness, and the onlookers tried to separate them. The matter seemed about to be settled when a man named Wong came up and caught hold of complainant's queue and told him to accompany them; they all went in the direction of the Bank. Complainant wanted to go to the Police Station. On nearing the bank several other persons came and caught him by the hair. He was able to recognise them all distinctly. On coming to a lane complainant refused to enter it. He seized hold of a door to avoid being dragged into it. A number of coolies from the Bank then got hold of him, and he fell. While lying on his back, they dragged him in. The banker was passing at the time and complainant told him that he was a detective and, thinking he was a respectable man, begged him to go to the Police Station, but for a reply he received a kick and was told to get inside. Another respectable man was standing at the entrance to the Pao Ho Bank as they approached. He tried his best not to be taken inside, but the crowd pushed him in. This latter respectable-looking man kicked him also. When in the Bank four men tied him up by his queue, using bad language the meanwhile. He told them he was a detective and they could go to the Police Station if they had anything against him. They replied that they cared not either for the Police Station or the foreigners. He forcibly stooped down to prevent the men tying him up. A man who was not properly dressed came and tied his queue to the pillar. When this was done a native constable, No. 479, came into the room.

The men who tied him up were in the Court and were pointed out.

Complainant, continuing, said he caught hold of the constable's hand and asked him to blow his whistle for assistance, but when the constable attempted to do so a man (indicated) tried to snatch the whistle from him. Complainant tried to untie the knot on his queue with one hand. He was holding on to a man whom the constable had hold of. The constable had three men under arrest when he untied his queue. The men did not try to go from the room. The constable entered the room by pushing open the door. He assisted the constable to take the three men out of the room and was assaulted again in doing so; the police on arriving were also assaulted. Defendants desisted upon the arrival of Indian constables. Two other Indian constables, Nos. 99 and 151, came up when they were at the entrance of the lane, and he (complainant) told them to arrest the two gentlemen (the banker and the manager) who had kicked him. One of them had kicked him only once, the other several times.

In reply to the Assessor, complainant said the time that elapsed from the quarrel in the street to the time he was taken into the Bank was about half an hour, but he was not quite certain. The alleyway ran out on to the Tientsin Road. The time of the occurrence was about 6.30 p.m. There were no constables in the Tientsin Road at the time he was crying for help.

Sergeant Ross, in reply to the Court, said there was no constable on that road at that time; the nearest was stationed at the corner of the Nanking and Honan Roads. The case was brought to the Station at 7 p.m.

The Magistrate at this stage expressed some doubt about the statement made by complainant as to a large crowd acting in a desperate manner when the arrest of three men was effected.

Complainant in reply to Mr. Latter said he was in the tea-shop. It was a shop he seldom visited. There were two little scratches of the paint on his ricscha. He did not know what the crowd was there for. He did not enter the crowd. He only spoke a few words with his ricscha coolie. He saw no silver dollars about.

In reply to the Court—He did not know for what reason they dragged him into the alleyway. The man who struck him did not go away at the time.

By Mr. Latter—He did not know how long he was on the threshold of the Bank. He maintained the two gentlemanly-dressed men kicked him and they followed into the closed room. He saw them there all the time. He was not placed in a chair at the Bank. He was tied up immediately he got there with his feet just touching the ground. He denied assaulting one of the defendants when in the cells at the Station.

Sergt. McIntosh, called, said the men were placed in the cells for prisoners whose cases were to come off. There were no other persons in them undergoing sentence. There were others there awaiting trial and some men who were awaiting deportation. That was the last arrest in connection with the case.

Native police-constable No. 479, called, said he passed by the alleyway and saw a crowd in the Bank. There were about 30 or 40 people there as near as he could judge. On entering the Bank he was told by the onlookers that a native detective was being assaulted. Some one opened the door, and he entered unopposed. He did not have to force his way in. He saw the complainant in a standing posture, leaning against a post. Complainant's feet were on the ground. A man (indicating one of the defendants) was behind complainant and was tying his queue. Complainant was crying at the time and resisting. He did not see anyone strike the detective. He (witness) was struck by a man who tried to take his whistle away. He could not say for certain if the two Chinese gentlemen (the banker and the manager) were there at the time.

Indian constable 51, called, said he took three of the defendants to the Station, on the instructions of the detective. He saw the two bank officials on the way.

Indian constable 131 said he arrested the two bank officials in the alleyway, having been told to do so by the detective. Native constable 479 had signalled to him when he was in the Nanking Road. When he arrived at the Bank no arrests had been effected.

Mr. Latter said that one of the men named Cheng was a money collector of the Bank. On the day in question he was passing the tea-house in the Tientsin Road, when he saw a crowd around the ricscha coolie, who was being scolded by the detective. Cheng was starting and the detective becoming irritated slapped him. He had \$50 in silver and two bank orders in one hand and a chit book in the other. During the scuffle the dollars were knocked down. The detective then kicked the dollars away. The man cried out for assistance and a defendant came and gave him assistance with the object of taking the detective to the Bank to report the loss of the dollars and then to the Police Station. First of all the other defendant, who had come up last, thought he could leave the detective with the money collector and went to the Bank to report; when he came back he assisted in dragging the detective to the Bank. There they met one of the Bank officials, who asked them not to use violence. When the police were taking the prisoners to the Station the manager

and the shroff of the Bank who lived opposite heard the noise and came out to see what it was, and they were also arrested and taken to the Station with the rest, and placed under lock and key. Cheng, after being put into the cell, was called to the bar by the detective. When he got to the bar the detective pulled him by the queue, bumped his head against the bars and hit him repeatedly on the side. A foreign doctor had given a certificate as to his injuries.

The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

MIXED COURT

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning (24th instant) before Mr. Chang (magistrate) and Mr. Wilkinson (British Assessor), a respectably dressed Cantonese was accused of fraudulently obtaining four bicycles between the months of January and July.—Detective Sergt. McDowell said that about seven months ago accused sold a bicycle to a man for \$35, but where the bicycle had been obtained he did not know.—Accused had afterwards told the purchaser that the bicycle was too high for him and if returned he (accused) would give him another in exchange. The bicycle was given to accused for that purpose but he sold it for \$35 to another man. About three months afterwards the first purchaser and accused met on the street and when the former asked for his bicycle, accused replied that he had lent it out on hire, and would return it. Accused then went to a bicycle shop and obtained a wheel which he gave to the first purchaser, and when asked by the shop people for the return of the bicycle he borrowed another bicycle from another shop which he gave to the shop he had first borrowed a machine from. The accused afterwards borrowed another bicycle from yet another shop and this one he pawned for \$20. Accused's father was a wealthy man and had agreed to pay the complainants, but that would not clear the man. A lot of bicycles were continually being stolen in the Settlement, and it was not safe to allow accused to be at large as he knew a lot about bicycles.—The Assessor asked if it was usual to deport Cantonese to Canton.—Inspector Aiers replied that it was, but in this case accused's father being in Shanghai the prisoner would be sure to return. The complainants since they had recovered their property did not wish to charge the man. Chinese were generally satisfied on recovering their property and tried to back out of prosecuting, but the fact of restitution being made did not alter the case, and this case in particular was a criminal one. Accused was sentenced to 200 blows and to find security for his future behaviour.—On Thursday morning (25th instant) before Mr. Chang (Magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (American Assessor), a mafoo was charged with recklessly driving a licensed pony and carriage, thereby colliding with a ricsha and upsetting the occupant, a native woman—whose premature obituary notice, by the way, appeared in a newspaper yesterday—seriously injuring her. Sergt. Ross stated that both vehicles were going in the same direction over the Garden Bridge on the evening of the 24th instant. The occupant of the carriage was Mr. Vernon of the Astor House who, when the accident occurred, stopped the carriage and saw the woman safely away. The woman was injured about the head, the wound bleeding profusely, and was sent to the Shantung Road Hospital, where it is expected it will be a month ere she properly recovers. Mr. Vernon called at the Police Station and asked that the mafoo be severely punished. The ricsha was badly smashed. The Court ordered accused to pay \$3 for the damage to the ricsha, \$10 compensation to the injured woman and to be fined \$10, also to find security.

Two men were charged with stealing a boat and robbing the boatman of \$7.80. Inspector Bourke said that the men had hired the boat to take them to Kashing, but on the way there, when near Minghong, they attacked the boatman—an old man, about 60 years of age—and stole \$7.80 from him. They then returned to Shanghai, where they pawned all the old man's bedding and clothing and were negotiating for the sale of the boat when two native detectives came upon the scene and arrested them. The Court sentenced them to 1,000 blows and a year's imprisonment each.—On Saturday morning (27th inst.) before Mr. Chang (magistrate) and Dr. Forke (German Assessor), a houseboy who was formerly in the employ of Mr. A. R. Bowman, junr, and who had been charged on the 11th inst., with obtaining goods under false pretences from the Shanghai Meat Supply Association to the extent of \$107.40 was again brought before the Court to show why he had not paid the money as he was ordered to do. The security man was also charged with him for not having paid the money within the 14 days.—Inspector Aiers stated that the case had been tried in the early part of the month before Dr. Barchet as Assessor and prisoner was then ordered to pay the money, \$107.40, and upon agreeing to do so was let out on security. The fortnight allowed had expired three days ago. The fine of \$20 had been paid.—Mr. F. Dallas who was sent on behalf of the Meat Association after some discussion finally agreed to accept an offer made by the security man to pay the whole in monthly instalments of \$15. He mentioned that the Company might shortly wind up their affairs and that was why he pressed in the first instance to have the whole sum paid at once, as they desired to collect all the outstanding accounts. The Assessor remarked that the security man was willing to pay the first instalment on the 2nd of August but he would be liable to arrest if the amounts were not paid on the dates they fell due.—On Tuesday morning (30th instant) before Mr. Chang (Magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (American Assessor), the mafoo who was charged on the 24th instant with recklessly driving a pony and carriage over the Garden Bridge, thereby colliding with and upsetting a ricsha, the occupant of which was a native woman, was further charged with causing the woman's death.—Sergeant Ross said the woman was seriously injured at the time and taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, where she died on the 27th through the injuries received. The mafoo was not present, but had, he understood, been taken to the City by the Chinese. The fine imposed on the 25th had not been paid. He therefore asked for a remand for one week in order to bring the mafoo before the Court. The Court ordered that the fine be paid, and granted a remand for one week.

A man was accused of assaulting Indian Constable No. 197 on the Yangseepoo Road.—Sergeant R. Burke said accused was on a wheelbarrow which was stopped by the constable for the production of his license, where the man seized hold of the constable's beard and slapped his face.—Mr. A. R. Murphine appeared and said the accused was his cook and was returning home on a wheelbarrow from the market. He had a basket of flowers with him and the constable asked him for one, but the cook refused. The constable then stopped the wheelbarrow and asked the cook to produce the license. In the meanwhile he took hold of accused's queue. Accused resented this and caught hold of the constable's beard, whereupon a struggle ensued. Accused had gone backwards and forwards on that road for a long time, but had never been molested before. If the Court were unable to decide in the man's favour he would ask for an adjournment in order to engage the services of a lawyer. The case was a very simple one in his opinion and he had

several witnesses.—Accused on being questioned corroborated the story, adding that he told the constable at the time that the flowers belonged to his master. He did not deny striking the constable.—The Court came to the conclusion that the affair was of a trivial nature; both men were equally to blame, and after hearing the evidence of two men who witnessed the occurrence from beginning to end the case was dismissed.

A woman was accused of having stolen three pairs of gold bracelets valued in all at \$924 from three respective places. Inspector Chilver said it was the custom among some of the native women in Shanghai to lend their jewellery to their friends for special occasions. Accused had gone to a house in the Fuhkien Road and asked the lady there for the loan of a pair of bracelets, as her mistress wished to go out to dinner. The bracelets were lent and she immediately pawned them for \$226. On being asked the following day about them she said her mistress would return them in a day or two. Accused then borrowed a pair of bracelets elsewhere, pawned them, redeemed the first pair and returned them. This sort of thing was repeated, and the second pair returned in like manner. The pair first pawned were taken to a pawnshop about midnight, and Inspector Chilvers thought the pawnshop people deserved punishment, as the closing time was 10 p.m. The Magistrate, however, did not appear to think so. The woman was ordered to pay \$516 within seven days for two pairs of the bracelets, the third pair being unclaimed. After paying the money the woman would be further dealt with.

A man was charged with breaking a large branch of a tree on the Babbling Well Road. Sergt. Gibson said accused was caught in the act. It was very seldom offenders of this sort could be caught. A number of trees were broken in this manner out of pure mischievousness. Accused was fined \$4.

OLD "THREE-DECKERS."

H. M. S. "Rodney" ploughed the sea into broad ribbons of white foam, as she gathered weigh on her journey out to the Cape of Good Hope, in days when the Boer War was undreamed of and ships like this old "three-decker" ruled the waves supreme.

Nine hundred men manned her, and prominent among them was Corporal Eccles, one of the "boys of the old brigade."

Corporal Eccles, who spins this yarn to me, is now hale and hearty at 65, and he has served Her Majesty 21 years as a Royal Marine—"soldier and sailor too."

"'Twould take me days to tell you all my experiences during the 21 years I spent on the old 'three-deckers,' H. M. S. 'Dragon,' 'Camellian,' and 'Rodney,'" said the bluff old Corporal, shifting his quid, "but that storm off the Cape in the 'Rodney' was the worst bit o' weather I ever experienced."

"Nine hundred men on board her, and 150 men disabled or wounded in the hurricane. Casks broke adrift from their lashings, thundering against the bulwarks until they started a plank. Sheep, caught by hills of incoming green seas, were swept down the hatches like corks in a millrace."

"I carry a wound on my thigh to this day that was caused by a table hurled against me when scrambling into my hammock. Aye, me lad, a sailor-life is full of adventures and tests of endurance. During the whole 21 years of active service I never had a day's illness. That's a pretty good record!"

"When my term was nearly completed, I was transferred to H. M. S. 'Pembroke.' She had just been taken off active service and was being fitted out for a work-ship. During the alterations, as she lay at her moorings dismantled, her ports wide open, I had to take my turn on sentry duty, rain or snow."

"Mid-winter it was, and the weather cold and raw."

"Pacing about 'tween decks," said the Corporal, "exposed to the worst of weathers,

I caught a severe cold, and I couldn't shake it off. My record was broken.

"It settled on my chest, hard and fast, making my breathing awfully bad. I couldn't walk uphill. I was too wheezy. You could hear me breathing, like a tug, twenty yards off. I did manage to struggle through my work, though.

"Then indigestion set in. After eating, my stomach became swollen with wind, making a disagreeable rumbling noise and causing great pain. Several doctors tried to help me, but their medicine didn't hit the mark. I got worse and worse.

"The old 'Pembroke,' now lying at Chatham, is something like the hulk I then was. My cough shook my body through and through. For months I slept propped up with pillows. After a fit of coughing, perspiration rolled off me, soaking my linen. My body seemed on fire.

"Like the sharp stab of a cowardly knife did a long breath pain me. I got alarmed and nervous, for things were looking ugly.

"Though this day is the 20th of April, 1900," said the gallant Corporal. "I yet remember that aching pain that caught me in the back, on the right side, and that my bowels were very constipated. Altogether, I was in a bad way. My wife, when the doctors had failed to help me—a sheer hulk—insisted on giving me Mother Seigel's Syrup, to pull me round.

"I had no faith in it, because it was an un-prescribed medicine, but I *succumbed* to Seigel's *sure*. My first bottle sharpened my appetite, improved my breathing, and loosened my cough.

"The improvement continued week by week until I was completely restored to health. Cough, pain, and weariness were swept away like chaff before the wind."

"Corporal Eccles," of 9, Southall Road, Chatham, says Mr. H. Woolgar, "is personally known to me. Unquestionably, Seigel's Syrup saved his life. Now he is getting younger every day."

"Aye," continued the old seaman, who, by the way, is proud of his medal for "long service," "Mother Seigel's Syrup put life, power and 'go' into my almost lifeless hulk. I am now sixty-five, still young and full of life and energy—all due, mark you, Sir, to Seigel's syrup. If you think others will try its powers, you may publish this."

Such was the Corporal's stirring narrative, and its truth is vouched for by Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Chatham High Street, number 312, who writes: "I can verify every word that Mr. Eccles has said. Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a new man of him. No man acquainted with Mr. Eccles's case could doubt the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup for all disorders of the stomach and liver."

H. M. S. "Rodney" no more plunges the deep, but she lies in peace and quiet at Chatham; yet you who are sailing in stormy waters because there is trouble within you—mutiny among your digestive organs, in fact—can follow in the steps of the gallant Corporal, and can attain, in this way, to the same hale old age.

(6) 7, 24 & 31jy 273

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. GAELIC.—For San Francisco—Miss M. E. Wilson, Messrs. H. H. Scott, W. Orrick, A. J. Bowie, Chen Chintao, Yiu Chin-yung, Hu Tung-chao, Chong Yuchuan, and Wu Kien-ling. For London—Capt. Irvine, Messrs. Max Wolf and Max Kerkovius, For Bremen—Lt. Busse, Mr. H. "Rheolo". For Nagasaki—Mrs. and Misses Jensen, Mrs. Kershaw, Messrs. F. A. Harris, E. L. Krauss, F. W. Lyons and Ngg. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. J. Whittle, Misses Hsinia Jechin, B. Whittle and R. Machado, Lt. Hartman, Lt. Wundir and Master J. D. Humphrey. For Kobe—Miss S. L. Dodson, and Count Oregon.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU.—For Nagasaki—Capt. and Mrs. Tweedell, Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Libowich, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Donald and three children, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Heine, Miss Clark, Capt. T. Saito, Colonel Brown, Messrs. Mammen, Richardson, Lookoshin, H. Thomas, N. Miyake, A. Hayashi, N. Kusunoki Tsuchiya, For Shimonoseki—Mr. and Mrs. Hawlett, Mrs. Armistead and baby, Miss Hardy. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. O. Moller,

Lieut. and Mrs. Cumming, Sergeant Major C. Shrapnell, Capt. Jacques, Major Stewart, Messrs. Fujita, Ozaki and Yamazaki. For Yokohama—Mrs. Holworthy and two children, M. S. Harris and child, Capt. Anderson, and Mr. Rayner.

Per str. KONG ALBERT.—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Messrs. Nielsen and child, Cecil Simpson, C. Edkins, Wenz Birkowet, Marzali, Hughes and Green. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Bredon and daughter, Misses Turnbull and Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Giddes. For Yokohama—Mrs. Mandl, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Siebs, Mrs. Francqui, Miss Timm, Consul Grunewald, Messrs. Irving and baby, Bornemann, Santer, C. Trapper, Grage, Hans Taali, Philipp, Dirking, and S. Kahner.

Per str. ANNAM.—For Hongkong—Mrs. S. Moosi and two children, Mrs. J. A. Leir and child, Mrs. Clara Techenbaum, Rev. Father Latort, Messrs. Max Gildemeister, Ludvig Plase, Da-da-leix, Ellis Kadoorie, E. G. Escamillo, Stettini, W. D. J. S. elling, H. M. Eain, F. D. Bain, T. Saunders, Nonyea von Klach, Chu von Nyon, Ng Dinh-hai. For Saig-n—Mrs. Victor Siamia. For Singapore—Mrs. Naemen Mussa and child, Messrs. A. W. Meugens E. A. Elias and Dar etre Cohetson. For Port Said—Mr. Norris. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. A. de Jong, Mesdames Chaz lon and two children, L. and A. Pasquini, Messrs. von Bulow, Thevenet, Kett er, Feuillu, Gabriel Mignol, Jules Hunstet, Victor Voisin, J. L. Heriquet, Boglioni Longi and 21 soldiers.

Per str. KWANGKEE.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Leung and Mr. Fung.

Per str. HSINYE.—For Tangku—Mrs. Banvard, Misses Banvard, Lulu Eugin, Bell and Carlotta, Messrs. E. H. Banvard, Bruce Gardyne, M. A. Vert Walter and S. dney Banvard.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tangku—Dr. Lincoln and Rev. F. L. Hawks Pot. For Chfoo—Mrs. Pott and four children, Rev. C. F. McRae and Dr. Singer.

Per str. WCHANG.—For Tangku—Dr. Irvine, Messrs. R. Farbridge and Calo and Capt. Trefu-is. For Chefoo—Mr. Schroeder. For Weihaiwei—Mid. Ramsay and Mr. R. B. Wallace.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Messrs. C. Maher, J. H. Moore and Tsao.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Kiukiang—Messrs. E. S. and O. S. Little. For Hankow—Mr. R. Cabot.

Per str. TAMSUI.—For Chefoo—Rev. B. L. Ancill.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Kink ang—Mrs. Wadmann and Mrs. Monteith. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Drummond, Mrs. es Drummond and Ash and Dr. Clenton. For Ichang—Mr. and Mrs. R. Willis, Mr. J. W. S. "clis".

Per str. BENGAL.—For Singapore—Messrs. A. C. Gray and Brunschwig and 5 Indians. For Hongkong—Dr. Sedlmayr, Mr. L. B. Standley and 1 Chinese assistant and 2 Indians.

Per str. IRENE.—For Tangku—Mr. M. Fowler.

Per str. TAIHUN.—For Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Messrs. J. A. David and M. Rappoport.

Per str. KIANGYU.—For Hankow—Mrs. Ossiprandi. For Ichang—Mr. J. W. Step and John-Jillie. For Kanking—H. E. and Mrs. T. and Mr. Chao.

Per str. HAISHIN.—For Foochow—Mr. Pein.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—For Ningpo—Mr. Hadder, Mr. H. Morris.

Per str. CHIHLE.—For Newchwang—Miss Lloyd.

Per str. CHINKIANG.—For Chefoo—Mr. H. Lester.

Per str. HUESHIN.—For Foochow—Miss E. J. New and Dr. M. R. Charles, Messrs. S. Sonne, King, and Chun.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Chefoo—Mr. F. D. Barretto. For Tientsin—Mr. F. F. Ferris.

Per str. FUSCHU.—For Hongkong—Mr. E. Housbery.

INWARD.

Per str. KONG ALBERT.—From Bremen—Mr. Wilhelm. From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harding, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Alice Lloyd, Mr. W. Chapman. From Genoa—Mrs. Wandel, Misses Minnie Ruegg and Th. Krippendorff, Mr. Oreste Magnoni. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. J. Roph,

Mr. and Mrs. Kelyarsky, Messrs. A. K. Oussiatinsky, M. A. Liachovsky and A. Salis. From Singapore—Messrs. A. de Grooz, Harvie and A. B. Ezra. From Hongkong—Mr., Mrs. and Miss S. Schonemann, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kluck, Mrs. Lyne, Mr. and Miss Siebs, Misses Heidelberg and Cartwright, Mrs. M. Huber and S. O. Kamatsu, Messrs. R. Cato, K. Kanokogi, Silberman, F. Long and C. Kunst.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA.—From Van, e-uver, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carpenter. Mr. and Master Iburg, Major Cowan, Lieut. Bourhanovsky, Dr. Robt. Yu, Messrs. E. Kramer, R. M. Raymond, E. Rousseau, J. M. D. Thomas, Von Scherr, Haering, A. Feller, E. Munder and E. A. Japlin. 25 in transit, 5 intermediate and 95 in steerage.

Per str. CHINA.—From San Francisco and Japan—Major C. M. Deat, Rev. J. G. Pateron, Messrs. A. H. Castle, W. Orlich, W. von Lohneysen and H. H. Scott.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU.—From Japan—Consul and Mrs. Futakuchi, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Iwasaki, Mrs. H. Matsumoto, Lieuts. Sierakowski, Baumann and F. Reinhard, Capt. R. Roberts, Messrs. Juclike, Hedmann, K. Ukai, H. W. Rehberg, R. Berner, T. Okonogi, H. Nishi, J. Gobely and Yanada.

Per str. ANNAM.—From Yokohama—Messrs. Hudson, McCleverty and Gordon. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Arab and child. Messrs. Brandeis, Wellekamp, J. Fischel and Kerfoot. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Bovard, Messrs. Von Hellenen, Abert Holme, Price, Wargely, J. C. Samuels, Akao and Rouleau.

Per str. CHINKIANG.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Harder and child.

Per str. HSINYUNG.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Col. G. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Dietrich, Mrs. Borpre, Mrs. Betch, Messrs. Taffa, Tes, Fisman and Trake.

Per str. LOONGMOON.—From Hongkong—Miss Air, Messrs. Nordman, Bowil and Roberts.

Per str. IRENE.—From Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Lucassen, Mr. Dohr.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—From Ningpo—Misses Hughes, Green, M. Wells and Turnbull.

Per str. WHAMPOA.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. G. Donald, three children and servant.

Per str. GAELIC.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Harvey Lovely, Mrs. A. W. Letting, Mrs. Oshiwa, Messrs. H. S. Galfrey, A. W. Rottig, T. F. Dredge, Denison, Tomika and Chas. Schlesinger.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Rev. Gardener, Messrs. Mahon and Bowin.

Per str. KIANGYU.—From Hankow—Miss E. E. Mitchell, Dr. H. J. Barrie and E. Lloyd Thomas, Rev. J. Henki, Messrs. Jerremond, J. Watelets, A. Peraglio and M. A. Charles.

Per str. SCAL.—From Hankow—Messrs. Wurst and Morris.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—From Ningpo—Miss Walker, Messrs. H. Morris and F. W. Saunders.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Majors Grantham, Hoffman, Von Linston and Reppert, Capt. Condon, Lieut. Von Bredon, Mr. A. Agostin.

Per str. KOTWO.—From Hankow—Mrs. Neilson, Dr. Bayden.

Per str. MEISHEN.—From Hankow—Dr. G. Mayer, Dr. Grunewald, Messrs. Taepfer and Johns. From Nanking—Mr. Takaki.

Per str. YENSWAN.—From Hankow—Messrs. W. Dodd, R. S., and Paulis.

Per str. MEHLE.—From Hankow—Messrs. H. Hubbe, F. Pope and C. Blesky.

Per str. KENGKING.—From Chefoo—Capt. and Mrs. Lasher, Messrs. James Webster, A. J. de Souza, and Hudgens.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. E. White, Rev. Baumert, and Mr. W. S. King.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—From Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Orlickoff, Mrs. May, Capt. Wise, Messrs. Giller, Donnelly, Birlackoff, Bilnes, Cattarinich, Ishimura, and Van Forsher.

Per str. W. C. DE VRIES.—From Hankow—Messrs. Rosenbaum, D. Mitsana, and Stubbe.

Per str. KAIFONG.—From Weihaiwei—Cols. Swann and Bond, Capts. R. A. Orr and R. A. M. C. Cree, Lieuts. M. E. Goldingham, Teed, and 2 Warrant Officers.

Per str. YENSHU.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. Baesnes, Grunburg, Sternburg and Lowenthal.

£10,000 VINOLIA WAR FUND,

For Soldiers' Families, Widows and Orphans,

Now Amounts to Nearly

5 MILLION HA'PENNIES,

The Ha'pennies on Nearly
5,000,000 Tablets.

½d. Sent on every Tablet or Shaving Stick Sold, Till End of War.

VINOLIA SOAP Contains no Silicates, Resin, Injurious Colouring Matters or free Alkalies.

The Soap for the Complexion.

Every Chemist, Store or Grocer is an Agent.

26jy-901 tf 248

27th June, 1900.

Health for a Shilling.

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm's is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

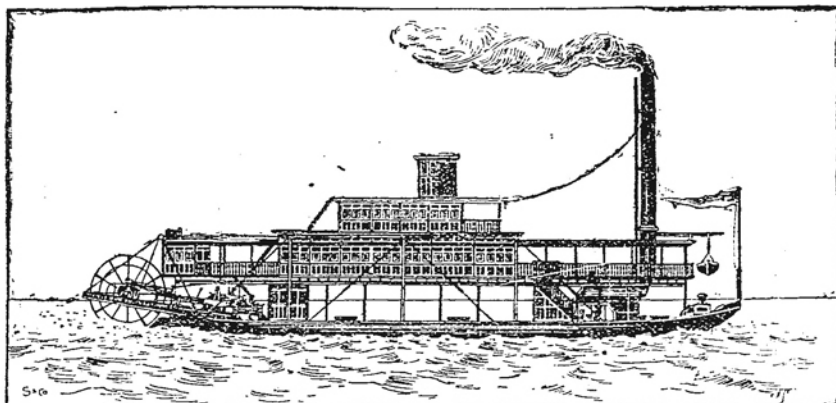
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain? "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preserverly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

L 41

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to,
YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

9ap-902 265

10th April, 1901.

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., the 26th of July, 1900:—

	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
HANKOW TEA.	½-chests.		KIUKIANG TEA.	½-chests.	
Settlements.....	451,860	610,216	Settlements.....	180,327	209,167
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.	5,978	5,610	Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.	356	964
Stock	62,100	40,967	Stock	10,822	14,728
Arrivals	519,938	658,793	Arrivals	191,505	224,859

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

	1901.	1900.
For London, America and European Continent.	139,187 ½-chests.	207,383 ½-chests.
„ Russia	493,000 „	612,000 „
	632,187 „	819,383 „

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Ningchōws	Tls. 16.00 a	Tls. 12.00 a 12.25	Tls. 15.00 a 15.75 per picul.
Ichangs	18.00 a	„	„
Oopacks	7.00 a 9.00	7.30 a 14.00	11.00 a 14.25
Oonams	7.50 a 9.50	7.50 a 12.25	10.25 a 15.50
Oonfaas	8.75 a 10.00	11.00 a 15.50	14.25 a 16.00
Seang-tams	7.25	8.25 a 10.00	11.80 a 11.85

The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season 1901 × 1902.....	23,873,992 lbs.	10,085,449 lbs.
„ 1900 × 1901.....	29,197,517 „	11,918,412 „
„ 1899 × 1900.....	33,613,048 „	13,574,668 „
„ 1898 × 1899.....	27,274,693 „	12,790,917 „

Departures for Odessa:—

As per last Report in 5 steamers	17,231,642 lbs.
June 24th "Vladimir" (s.s.)	2,793,237 „
	20,024,879 lbs.
Against in 5 steamers last year	20,139,230 „

FREIGHTS.—For London—The through rate via Shanghai is 57/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet. For Odessa—The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer "Kazan" has arrived, and the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company's steamer "Mercury."

EXPORTS.

The following are Quotations for the Articles of Export:—

Hides, B. S.	Tls. 24.50 per picul.	Yellow Wax	Tls. 51.00 per picul.
„ Seconds	20.00 „	Buffalo Horns, 3 lbs. aver. ..	7.50 „
„ Buffaloes 12/35 lbs.	16.50 „	Turmeric	5.80 „
„ 30/60 „	16.25 „	Safflower	„
China Grass, Wuchang & Macheng	8.60 „	Cantharides	„
„ Sing Tei, Poochi	8.50 „	Rhubarb	„
„ Sing Sang, Cha Yu	7.70 „	SEEDS	„
„ green Szechuen	„	Sesamum Seed, white	4.20 „
Jute	4.00 „	„ yellow	„
Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.20 „	Vegetable Tallow seed	„
„ Pingchew	9.10 „	Senna seed	„
„ Kiyu (green)	8.30 „	OIL	„
„ Mong Yu	„	Sesamum Seed-Oil	8.00 „
Animal Tallow	8.30 „	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	„
Gallnuts, usual quality	17.80 „	Wood Oil	6.85 „
„ round quality	20.50 „	Tea Oil	8.00 „
Tobacco, Tingchow	„	GOATSKINS	„
„ Woukong	„	Short to medium hair, whites	41.00 „
Bristles (unassorted)	„	„ mixed colour	„
Feathers, Wild Ducks	„		

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday, the 20th instant, inclusive.

KEROSENE OIL.	Imported.	Market Price.
American Devoes cases.....	226,000 Gallons.....	Tls. 1.75 ex Godown.
Russian, in cases	„	1.60 „
„ bulk in tins.....	140,000 „	1.50 „
„ in bulk	„	1.17 „
Sumatra, in cases	45,000 „	1.62 „
„ in tins.....	„	1.53 „
TOTAL	411,000 „	

EXPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday, the 20th instant, inclusive.

BRISTLES.	HIDES.	NUTGALLS.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	GOATSKINS.	TOBACCO LEAF.	SESAMUM SEED.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.
120.00	4,581.00	395.00	387.00	1,776.00	6,012	628.00	5,083.00

G. E. J. GARDINER,
Secretary.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7¹/₂d. a 1¹/₂d. Bank Bills, demand, 2s. 7¹/₂d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7¹/₂d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7¹/₂d. a 2s. 8d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 8¹/₂d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8¹/₂d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 8¹/₂d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.29 Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.37¹/₂; 6 months' sight, 3.39¹/₂. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.74, lowest 2.73, highest 2.75. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100, G.\$85¹/₂, lowest 6¹/₂, highest 6¹/₂. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers—F73¹/₂, lowest 73¹/₂, highest 73¹/₂, per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers—F78¹/₂, lowest 78¹/₂, highest 78¹/₂ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, F77, lowest 77, highest 76¹/₂. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 197¹/₂, lowest 196¹/₂, highest 198¹/₂, per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 197¹/₂, lowest 196¹/₂, highest 199¹/₂. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per T10, F371.75, lowest 369.00, highest 371.50. Silver Bars, per T100, T111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, F73.65, lowest 73.6, highest 73.8. Copper Cash 1.210, lowest 1.210, highest 1.220. Chinese Interest, mace 0.2, lowest 0.6, highest 0.6 nom: Bar Silver in London, per oz, 26¹/₂, lowest 26¹/₂, highest 27.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

July	Bar Silver # oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rap.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
22nd	26 ¹ / ₂ 1/16	2.74	2.75	2.73	2.74	2.71 1/2	2.72	2.8	2.8	3.36/38	3.37/39	2.73	65 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	196 1/2
23rd	26 1/8	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.8	2.8	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	3.38/40	3.38/40	2.74	65 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	197
24th	26 1/8 1/2	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	3.39/41	3.39 1/2/41 1/2	2.75	65 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	197 1/2
25th	26 1/8 1/2	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	3.39/41	3.39 1/2/41 1/2	2.75	65 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	197 1/2/198 1/2
26th	26 1/8 1/2	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	3.39/41	3.39 1/2/41 1/2	2.75	65 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	198/198 1/2
27th	26 1/8 1/2	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.8 1/2	2.8	2.8 1/2	2.8 1/2	3.37 1/2/39 1/2	3.38/40	2.74	65 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	197 1/2

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s of 31st instant:—

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—The local market is quiet: there are Hongkong sellers at 395% prem. and the London rate is £61.15 0—*National Banks* have Hongkong buyers at \$28.

INSURANCE.—No business reported in either *Fire* or *Marine* stocks.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China S. N. Co.*—Shares changed hands at F102 and 102.50 ex div., closing with sales and sellers at 102. The July settlement has interfered with forward business, but sales are reported for September at F106, October 107 locally and \$144.50 and 147 from Hongkong.—*Shull Transport Co.'s.*—shares are offering.

SUGARS.—*Peraks* are offering.—*Chinas* are quoted with Hongkong sellers at \$140.

MINING.—*Rands* are quiet with sales at \$13.—*Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.*—Shares of the old Co. are now quoted under this heading, but price is equivalent to that of twenty-five fully paid £1 shares of the new Co. The market has been active during week and cash business took place up to F315, the rate afterwards weakening to 310. Settlements were made for September at 325, for October 330 and 332.50, and for December 335.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—*S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.*—The market has been steady with sales at F255 up to 260, closing with sales at 255-257.50. Settlements were made at 262.50 for August, 262.50 for September, 270 for October and 272.50 and 275 for November. Shareholders are reminded that applications for "New Issue" shares close on 2nd August. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.*—The market is quiet, though private business is reported at F305 to 300 for cash.

LANDS.—*Shanghais* were placed at F100. *Hongkong Land Investment Co.* paid an interim dividend of \$6 for 1901, on 27th inst.; there are Hongkong buyers at \$192, ex div.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Gas* shares changed hands at F112, ex div. of F3 paid on 25th inst. *Major Bros.* shares are wanted. In *Cotton Mills, Eves* sold at F42.50, *Internationals* at 35, and *Yah Loongs* at 15; shares of these Mills and of the *Soy Chee* are offering. *Ice* shares were bought at F30 and more are wanted. *Flour Mill* shares changed hands at F49 and are wanted. *Chiquette* shares sold at F50 for cash and December. *Montrie & Co.'s* shares are offering. *Green Island Cement* shares were taken by Hongkong at \$23 and sold locally at \$22.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai & Co-operative Cargo Boat* shares changed hands at F132.50 for cash.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Sumatra Tobacco* shares are in request. *Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co.* Cash shares sold at F365 early in the week, but later sales are reported at 357.50 and the market closes steady at this figure. Settlements have been made for September and October at 375 and for December at 382.50. *Horse Bazaar* shares sold at F92.5 and are wanted. *Hall & Holtz* shares changed hands at \$34. *Central Store* shares were placed at \$22.50 and 20 and are offering. *Tsingtau Hotel* shares are offering. *Telephone* shares were sold at F60. *Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.*, market has been quiet, though there are buyers. Shareholders can now receive Scrip from Rus-o-Chinese Bank on presentation of their provisional receipts.

DEBENTURES.—*Municipal 6%* fetched F104 and are wanted. *Shanghai Land Investment 6%* sold at F103 and *Shanghai Club 6%* at F102 1/2 cum accrued interest.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Annual Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(a) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(y) 6.75%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(y) 5.94%	... (a) £104.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(y) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(y) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(y) 5.56%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1898	£300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(y) 5.83%	... (a) £104.00
Do. 1900	£33,900.00	£33,900.00	£100	5 1/2%	Do.	(y) 5.50%	... (a) £100.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures 1892	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	(d) 30 June, 1890	...	... £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1895 E	S. £757,200.00	£600,500.00	£250	7 1/2%	Mar. & Sept.	(y) 7.00%	... (a) £252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	May & Nov.	(y) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do. Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(y) 5.75%	... (a) £97.00
Do. Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(y) 5.88%	... (a) £103.00
Do. Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(y) 5.38%	... (a) £95.00
Do. Do. 1900	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	...	... £103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	£199,999.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(y) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do. Do. '95	£199,999.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(y) 5.56%	... (a) £93.00
Do. Do. '96	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(y) 5.93%	... (a) £103.00
Do. Do. '97	£199,500.00	£130,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Dec.	(y) 5.93%	... (a) £103.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Do. '98	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(y) 6.00%	... (a) £100.00
Do. Do. '99	£570,000.00	£509,500.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(y) 6.00%	... (a) £100.00
Perak Sugar Co. Debentures 1896	£199,999.00	£199,999.00	£100	7 1/2%	June & Dec.	(y) 6.66%	... (a) £102.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Do. 1897	£199,999.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(y) 5.38%	... (a) £99.00
Do. Do. 1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	May & Nov.	(y) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00

SHARES

Shanghai, 31st July, 1901.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIV. &c.			Return on investment or average of 3 years' dividends.	per cent.	ASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	Average dividends 3 years.			Closing.	Ths.
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$13,000,000	1,410,272.65	31-12-00	\$2.00	18-2-01	\$6.21	5.80	397 1/2 pm	454.60	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$204,422.17	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1.01	7.50
Do. ordinary shares	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.51	.....
Do. deferred do.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£18.00	50.44
National Bank of China, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal	nom.
Do.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£15.00	10.90
Do. Founders'	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Marine Insurance).													
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,425,000.00	\$1,348,766.00	1-6-00	\$20.00	0-10-00	\$18.33	5.30	345.00	251.85	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$900,000.00	\$255,862.64	6-4-00	\$4.30	10-10-00	\$3.67	6.55	\$56.00	40.8	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$260,000.00	.....	0-6-00	\$8.82	24-10-00	\$18.97	9.00	.....	192.50	
Wangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$600,000.00	\$410,152.00	1-12-00	\$12.00	24-4-01	\$10.10	8.00	\$125.00	90.65	
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,150,000.00	\$62,053.71	1-12-99	\$12.15	10-10-00	\$10.66	6.45	\$165.00	120.45	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$350,023.64	1-12-99	\$12.15	3-9-97	.....	.....	1.00	0.73	
(Fire Insurance).													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,103,391.52	\$341,020.82	31-12-00	\$4.24	6-3-01	\$5.17	7.20	\$350.00	255.50	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,024,630.01	\$217,196.46	3-12-00	\$6.00	7-3-01	\$6.00	7.15	\$84.00	61.32	
Shipping.													
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$750,000.00	\$51,580.55	1-12-00	*10%	5-2-01	\$2.43	7.00	\$35.00	25.55	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$206,101.16	\$13,747.78	1-12-00	*10%	23-7-01	\$7.25	7.00	.....	102.50	
Longland Steamship Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$700,000.00	.....	0-6-00	\$6.00	7-9-98	\$3.33	6.16	\$54.00	39.42	
Ch. Mutual S. N. Co. pref. shares	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
Do. ord. do.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2.25	.....
Do. do. do.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$400,000.00	\$115,964.11	31-12-00	\$6.12	1-7-01	.....	.....	.....	£3	.....
Sugar Companies.													
Malak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$75,000.00	\$9,443.34	1-8-00	\$1.50	30-4-01	\$5.58	7.20	.....	77.50	.....
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$100,000.00	\$11,800.16	1-12-00	\$9.50	28-3-01	\$12.66	8.90	\$142.00	103.66	.....
Indon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$100,000.00	\$10,011.85	1-12-00	\$3.00	24-3-99	.....	.....	\$37.00	27.00	.....
Mining.													
Panjom Mining Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$145,353.66	1-12-00	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5.00	3.65
Do. pref. shares	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.00	10.73
Jebebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$44,695.18	18-2-01	\$5.15	15-10-94	.....	.....	.....	\$6.00	4.88
Yanbu A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$34,833.33	3-0-00	1/-	28-1-01	\$1.20	9.00	\$13.00	9.50	.....
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(y)	315.00
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. (n)	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	\$21.00	5-7-01	.....	.....	.....	257.50	.....
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$26,757.00	31-12-00	\$4.15	5-2-01	\$30.00	10.00	\$200.00	219.00	.....
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$32,703.78	31-12-00	\$12.00	14-3-01	\$16.33	5.35	.....	305.00	.....
Hongkong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$250,000.00	\$22,163.07	31-12-00	\$2.50	14-3-01	\$5.66	4.87	\$102.50	74.83	.....
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$8,405.58	\$9,911.21	1-12-00	\$3.00	15-7-01	\$6.00	6.00	.....	100.00	.....
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$50,000.00	\$40,151.00	1-12-00	\$3.00	27-7-01	\$8.00	4.10	\$192.00	140.16	.....
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$32,254.54	1-12-00	\$1.30	7-2-01	\$1.18	4.21	\$28.00	20.45	.....
Empire Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$13,275.12	1-12-00	\$1.00	28-1-01	\$0.70	5.20	\$13.50	9.57	.....
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$12,500.00	1-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. (p)	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$7,736.17	1-1-01	\$6.25	25-7-01	.....	.....	.....	115.00	.....
Major Brothers, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	\$3.00	5-3-01	\$7.50	5.85	.....	42.50	.....
P. & O. Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$118,118.00	1-10-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$163,636.10	0-9-00	\$3.00	10-4-98	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$117,538.35	1-12-00	\$4.15	1-8-98	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Sey Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$32,800.00	1-12-00	\$2.00	1-2-98	.....	.....	.....	375.00	.....
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$124,400.00	1-12-00	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$144,588.47	15-8-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00	.....
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$1,065.91	30-11-00	16%	28-3-01	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$1,617.93	1-12-00	18%	12-2-01	\$1.58	5.64	.....	28.10	.....
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$3,471.38	1-12-00	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$1,309.90	1-12-99	\$1.00	20-3-00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....
Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. (in liq.)	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
Yue-Kang Glue Factory Co., Ltd. (in liq.)	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$2,726.58	1-12-00	\$75.00	12-7-01	\$10.00	5.55	.....	175.00	.....
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$83,151.85	1-12-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.00	.....
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd. (w)	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$156,425.39	1-12-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.50	.....
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd. (w)	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$76,152.84	1-12-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.50	.....
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$75,000.00	\$8,247.47	31-12-00	\$15/-	25-7-01	\$15.40	4.60	.....	325.00	.....
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$75,567.62	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100.00	.....
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$95,000.00	\$1,493.46	31-12-00	16%	20-3-01	\$3.25	7.20	.....	45.00	.....
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$243,913.23	1-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	357.50	.....
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$16,002.00	1-12-00	115%	10-4-01	\$5.83	6.30	.....	92.50	.....
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$511.07	1-12-99	13%	31-5-00	\$3.33	6.00	\$55.00	40.15	.....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$13,561.95	28-2-01	\$2.00	30-4-01	\$3.66	10.75	\$34.00	24.82	.....
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$3,687.87	22-5-01	17%	22-5-01	\$1.13	7.00	\$16.00	11.74	.....
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$1,049.41	0-4-00	\$0.70	10-7-00	\$0.60	4.60	\$13.00	9.49	.....
Do. New issue	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	\$0.07	10-7-00	.....	.....	.....	\$6.50	4.75
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$60,000.00	\$698.60	31-12-00	10%	26-3-01	.....	.....	\$130.00	94.90	.....
Central Stores, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	\$1,342.99	31-12-00	\$1.20	26-2-01	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60	.....
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	\$2.50	25-6-01	.....	.....	.....	52.50	.....
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.65	.....
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$125	\$125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd. (w)	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$35,000.00	\$672.31	31-12-00	18%	17-1-01			\$9.75	7.12	
Astor House Hotel Co.	100,000	\$125	\$125									nom.	nom.

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5au 489

Shanghai, 30th July, 1901.

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agent	Destination.	Remark
CMLW	Aragonia	Forst	Ger str	3324	July 23	Manila	Siemssen & Co	Japan	1st proximo
LS	Arara	Williamson	Br str	2481	July 10	New York	Standard Oil Co		
ONWA	Arnhold Luyken	Paysen	Ger str	1085	July 29	Moji	H. J. B. Tripp		
SHW	Banca	Martin	Br str	3790	July 24	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co	Japan	To-day
SHW	Choysung	Bowker	Br str	1194	June 28	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Tw H'kg & Canton	2nd proximo
1 & O E2	Coromandel	Vibert	Br str	2783	July 22	Hongkong, etc.	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg & Canton	13th proximo
SHW	Deucalion	Kery	Br str	4476	July 29	Kobe	Butterfield & Swire		
CNB	Foochow	Smale	Br str	1252	July 18	Nagasaki	Butterfield & Swire		
KLYW	Fushun	Lunt	Br str	1504	July 28	H'kg & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kg & Canton	To-day
KLYW	Haeslin	Lowe	Br str	763	July 27	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	1st proximo
OSN E2	Hudson	Ke'ly	Br str	763	July 22	H'kg & Canton	Dodwell & Co., Ltd	N. Y. v. Amoy	To-day
CNCW	Kelgan	Pe'd	Br str	1156	July 28	Moji	Butterfield & Swire		
NYK W	Kinskin Maru	Horton	Jap str	2387	July 28	Moji & Corea	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
YKDW	Kongjio	Symons	Jap str	1742	July 29	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Kutwo	Mahon	Br str	1924	July 26	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
KLYW	Kwan'chi	Stear	Am str	316	July 28	Tientsin v. Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Tungku	To-day
P & O B1	Madacca	Andrews	Br str	616	July 28	Japan	P. & O. S. N. Co		
MCW	Meilee	Kley	Ger str	1151	July 29	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
CMEW	Melpomene	Matkovitch	Aus str	1864	July 28	Hongkong	Sander, Wieler & Co		
WTW	Min	Howie	Br str	367	July 10	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
CKPW	Okuni Maru	Saikawa	Jap str	556	July 28	Japan	Hopkins, Dunn & Co	Chefoo & N'wang	To-day
7 p	Pekin	Julke	Br str	2248	June 15	Ningpo	Butterfield & Swire		
KLYW	Ponchi	Proberg	Am str	631	July 27	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co	Wenchow & N'po	To-day
CNCW	Poyang	Vallock	Br str	1692	July 26	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire	Hankow & Ports	1st proximo
Int. DW	Samsun								
8 c	Store Nordiske	Petersen	Dan str	596	July 18	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
CNPW	Szechuen	Hali	Br str	1156	July 14	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
27 Steamers									

SHANGHAI, 31ST JULY, 1901.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 27th July.)

PIECE GOODS.—There is little or no change in the state of our market since we last wrote, and it may be described as firm at about previous prices, here and there a slight advance being noticeable, but it is not general. The weather has improved somewhat and the tears that were entertained of wide spread desolation and disaster have been partially allayed. The country bordering on the YANGTZE is still under-water, but it has apparently reached its highest level and done its worst, so business is being resumed and shipments are going forward once more in the ordinary way. No further information is to hand concerning the loss of life and damage done by the floods which have no doubt been greatly exaggerated. TIENSIN continues to take fair supplies of goods and they are going off satisfactorily apparently, but then they consist chiefly of cheaply bought goods the dealers have already in hand and are not disposed to make fresh purchases at prices now required by holders. During the interval better news has come in from NEWCHANG, where the Exchange on this has improved slightly, although at the close it is reported to have gone back again. Any how, it has had the effect of stopping the reselling that was going on here amongst the dealers and has given the market a steadier appearance. It is said the RUSSIANS have succeeded in dispensing some of the bandits that were terrorising the Country and stopping trade, and thus enabled a large number of boats from the Country with produce to reach NEWCHANG. As anticipated large shipments for COREA have been made during the interval and further purchases for that market are being made. A certain amount of business is passing for VLADIVOSTOK although it is difficult to trace the shipments.

The cessation of the heavy rainfalls that have lasted for nearly six weeks has saved the growing crops just in the nick of time, with the result that the enquiry for imported and local Yarns has become much quieter at the close.

The MANCHESTER market is reported to be steady with a moderate business doing for India. Cotton has declined in LIVERPOOL to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Mid American, but it is contended that this does not represent the actual market, as the higher grade Cottons, which are much scarcer than usual this season have not followed the ups and downs of the standard, having been relatively higher throughout. The NEW YORK market continues strong and it is only here and there, and usually in special Cloths, that business has been practicable.

The market for Yarns has ruled strong but with the revival of hope for the Cotton crop a quieter tone now prevails. The rain has prevented Cotton coming to market.

STOCKS.—The half yearly returns were published by the Chamber of Commerce just too late for the last Mail's Report but will be found elsewhere in the present issue.—With comparatively few exceptions they conform fairly closely to the estimates based on the previous Returns. *Grey Shirtings*, 100,000 pieces less is easily accounted for, also the slighter difference in *T. Cloths* by an under estimate in the Local consumption. The shortage in *White Shirtings*, however, is almost too big to be accounted for in this way, namely, nearly 180,000 pieces, or about 20% of the ordinary total Import for the six months, and requires to be looked into, at the same time there is no doubt that a greater quantity is being used locally, especially of the heavier makes. *American Drills* are 100,000 pieces over the estimates, which is just about what the 31st December return was under. According to our estimate the stock of *English Sheetings* had run out, but there appears to be over 60,000 pieces here, the local consumption being evidently over calculated. *American Sheetings* come out fairly close considering the small percentage the difference represents. *Cotton Lastings* and *Indians* appear about 200,000 pieces short, which it is difficult to account for, unless the Natives are large holders in their own Godowns.

It has been suggested to us that it would be more useful if the returns for *Fast Black Cotton Indians* were kept separate from the other *Dyed goods*. It is impossible to do so, however, as they appear at present in the "Daily Returns," but we think it will be of some assistance if we keep *Plain* and *Figured* separately, there being comparatively few goods of the former description other than *Fast Blacks*. Commencing this week our future estimate of stocks on the fourth page will be based on the new Returns.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—There is slightly better feeling but buyers are very slow in paying up, the Auction prices, however, although not showing much change have generally gone in favour of the sellers. We hear of the following sales, amounting to about 12,000 pieces:—*Silver Spree* £2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red Joss* £2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Nine Boy* £2.50 and *Blue man and Banner* £2.80 less 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Light Weights.—At Auction the 7-lbs. were barely steady.

Heavy Weights.—Sales are published of about 21,000 pieces, but we know more than this has been done, mostly in cloths for the COREAN market particulars of which are withheld—however, the quotations we are able to give are:—10 lbs.—*Green Flower* £2.72 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red Butterfly* £2.92/2.90 and *Pig's Head* £3.40 less 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and 11 lbs. *Fancy 2 Joss & Boy* £3.55. Firmer prices were paid at Auction. P.S. It is just reported that 25,000 pieces of the following have been sold—*Pipe* £3.45/50 *Eagle AFS* £3.50/52 $\frac{1}{2}$ and *Eagle FFF* £3.70/72 $\frac{1}{2}$.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—No sales of these goods are reported, dealers complaining that cloth in the neighbourhood of £3.20 to £3.30 is very scarce here at present and is what is wanted mostly—at the same time they have not paid up for those, or any others, at the Auctions.

White Shirtings.—The only transactions reported to us are 2,500 pieces *Gold 9 Stay* at £4.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1,000 pieces *Old Man and Boy* at £4.55, but we hear some have also been done for COREA. At Auction prices were steady to firm.

T.Cloths.—No private sales reported, those sold at the Auctions, with exception of the commonest, being steady to firm.

Drills.—ENGLISH—A small sale is reported of *Blue Goose* at £3.00 and is all we can hear of in these makes. The small lots of AMERICAN at Auction realised firm prices.

Sheetings.—Sales of 12,000 pieces AMERICAN are reported from stock, namely:—*Bat & Stag* £2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ and *Wild Cat* £3.28 $\frac{1}{2}$. We hear a few small lots have been recently bought in the STATES but no particulars are mentioned. Prices were distinctly firm at Auction.

Fancy Goods.—The only business of any importance from stock and for near arrival has been in TURKEY REDS, a fair quantity being taken at about last prices. Indents have also been booked for some specialities for the Spring, but no particulars are obtainable. *Fast Black Cotton Indians* show a slight improvement at Auction. We understand home prices are up four pence.

Woollens.—The market is by no means strong, but at the later Auction CAMELTS showed some improvement, although the day before prices were weak. LONG ELLS went slightly lower, but LASTING were firmer, as were the better makes of SPANISH STRIPES.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN—A steady business has been done during the interval at firm rates, the demand for all Counts being divided between TIENSIN and the RIVER PORTS. The sales amount in all to 3,973 bales as follows:—

No. 10s. 1,535 bales—*Moon* £63.00, *E. D. Sassoon, Chin Chin* £64.00, *Jubilee, Mule and Gold Mohur* £64.25/64.50, *Anglo Indian, Mule* £64.75/65.00, *Imperial* £65.00, *San, Mill and Connaught* £65.00, *Howard and Bullough* £66.50, *Sorob* £66.75, *Empress* £66.75/67.00, *Frankie Pitt, Fish* £67.00, *Tea Carrier* £67.00/67.50, *Currimbhoy, Ring* £67.50 and *Kohinoor* £69.25.

No. 12s. 235 bales—*Coorla, Mule* £65.00, *David* £68.00 and *Currimbhoy, Mule* £69.00.

No. 16s. 181 bales—*Bombay Cotton, Mule* £73.50/73.75, *Triumphant* £74.75 and *Frankie Pitt, Fish* £75.00.

No. 20s. 2,025 bales—*Anglo-Indian, Mule, China, Empress, Imperial and Moon* £74.75, *Gold Luck* £74.75/75.00, *Ripon, Mule* £75.00, *Indo-China* £75.50, *Saraswati* £75.50/75.75, *Connaught and Currimbhoy, Mule* £75.75, *Star of India, Ring* 75.50/76.00, *Anglo-Indian, Ring and Howard and Bullough* £75.75/76.00, *Britannia, Ring* £76.00, *Tea Carrier* 76.00/76.25, *Jubilee, Ring* £76.50, *Kohinoor* £77.50/77.00 and *Triumphant* £76.50/77.00.

The stock has been increased by the arrival of the s.s. *Coronaandel* with 7,480 bales and the s.s. *Tientsin* with 5,976 bales.

JAPANESE.—There is a good enquiry and sales of fully 860 bales have been made on the following basis—No. 16s. at £77.00 to £80.25 and No. 20s. at £75.50 to £81.00. The market is firm and the above prices show a slight advance.

LOCAL.—Early in the interval a fair enquiry sprang up at better prices and some sales were made, but the business was considerably restricted by the firmness of Spinners. They seem, however, to have defeated their own ends, for at the close the better prospects for the Cotton crop has caused a decidedly quieter feeling. The sales reported to us amount to 2,900 bales, as follows:—

	No. 12s.	No. 14s.	No. 16s.	
<i>Soychee</i>	1,500 bales	70.00/70.50	76.50/77.00	78.50/79.00
<i>Hua Sheng</i>	700 "		76.50/77.00	78.00/78.50
<i>Yu Yuen</i>	500 "		76.00	78.00
<i>Loon Kung Moir</i>	200 "			79.50

Resales of Bundles are reported as follows:—No. 12s. T68.00/71.00 No. 14s. T70.50/73.50 No. 16s. T74.00/75.25.

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 24th July:—

Our last Tea market advices were dated 10th July, 1901.

BLACKS TEAS.—The Hankow market during the interval has not been at all active, the present stock consists chiefly of common kinds, say Tls. 6¾ @ 9 a picul. It is reported that the total supply of second crop Hankow teas will not exceed 50,000 half-chests as against 154,000 half-chests for last season, and that probably there will be no third crop.

Our Shanghai market is quiet, a few chops of second crop Ningchows have sold @ Tls. 18¼ @ 20 a picul and a second crop Keemun @ Tls. 22 a picul.

Settlements since 10th July, 1900:—

Ningchow	1,672 half-chests @ Tls. 18½ @ 20¾ a picul.
Hohow	1,320 " @ " 11 a picul.
Wenchow	47 " @ " 16 "
Oonam	600 " @ " 11 @ 12¼ a picul.

3,639 half-chests.

Total settlements for season to date:—6,681 half-chests against 12,362 half-chests at same date last season.

Stock:—27,434 half-chests against 33,474 half-chests at same date last season.

GREEN TEAS.—Only two chops of Moyune Tea have as yet been put on the market, and these sold readily @ Tls. 29 a picul against teas of like quality last year @ Tls. 23½ a picul.

The Tienkai chops on offer are few, sales made show a rise of ¾ Taels a picul on last season's opening prices, the quality of the teas is slightly inferior to last year, both in make and water. The market is firm.

Fychows.—Quality continues poor with a strong market.

Wenchows and Local Packs.—We make the market unchanged with a fair demand.

Pingsueys.—Only a moderate business has been done with prices unchanged.

Total settlements since 10th July, 1901.

Pingsuey	11,828 half-chests @ Tls. 22½ @ 31½ a picul.
Tienkai	3,828 " @ " 22 @ 29½ "
Fychow	2,078 " @ " 19 @ 23¼ "
Local packed	1,508 " @ " 24 @ 27 "

19,242 half-chests.

Total settlements since opening of the market to date:—

	1901. Settlements Half-chests.	1900. Settlements. Half-chests.	1901. Stock. Half-chests.	1900. Stock. Half-chests.
Pingsuey	40,213	41,576	14,505	17,682
Moyune	—	420	—	—
Tienkai	3,828	6,370	6,188	9,396
Fychow	3,545	7,844	—	—
Local packed	4,668	7,083	1,346	1,700
Total	52,254	63,293	22,039	28,778

Hysons.—Our market continues very active, and teamen are firm with their prices.

Total settlements of Hyson since opening of the market to date:—

	1901.	1900.
Settlements	34,810 half-chests.	22,145 half-chests.
Stock	1,500 "	3,200 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 10th July, 1901	3,267,856	393,427
Cleared July 15th, per s.s. <i>Sunda</i> for London	240,623	69,285
" " 18th, per s.s. <i>Alcinous</i>	87,535	24,952
" " 19th, per s.s. <i>Shanghai</i>	82,106	21,446
Total to date, 1901	3,678,180	509,110
Do. 1900	5,236,836	283,363
Do. 1899	8,882,618	107,467

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 10th July, 1901	1,996,115	1,933,477
Cleared July 8th, per s.s. <i>America Maru</i> for San Francisco	28,547	29,528
Chicago	24,063	.....
New York .....	.....	43,692
" " 16th, per s.s. <i>Kaisow</i> for Pittsburg .....	.....	35,810
Seattle	2,400	345
New York	51	.....
" " 16th, per s.s. <i>City of Peking</i> for San Francisco	3,227	20,249
Chicago	5,045	28,835
New York	46,516	12,711
" " 19th, per s.s. <i>Olympia</i> for Tacoma	4,951	.....
Omaha	10,520	14,099
St. Louis .....	.....	37,004
Kansas City .....	.....	28,297
Chicago .....	.....	58,285
" " 20th, per s.s. <i>Empress of Japan</i> for U. S. A.	21,149	180,175
" " 22nd, per s.s. <i>Indrapura</i> for U. S. A.	344	16,932
Total to date, 1901	2,142,928	1,539,439
Do. 1900	6,031,437	2,342,611
Do. 1899	3,168,488	2,288,886

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Total to date, 1901	1,582,883	26,966
Do. 1900	1,762,479	92,660
Do. 1899	1,404,570	13,928

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BOMBAY.

From commencement of Season to 10th July, 1901	25,445	lbs.
Cleared July 15th, per s.s. <i>Sunda</i>	40,014	"
Total to date, 1901	71,459	lbs.
Do. 1900	228,044	"
Do. 1899	25,484	"

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM.

From commencement of Season to 10th July, 1901	838,053	lbs.
Cleared July 11th, per s.s. <i>Salazie</i>	62,700	"
Total to date, 1901	900,753	lbs.
Do. 1900	291,830	"
Do. 1899	565,540	"

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

From commencement of Season to 10th July, 1901	17,211,497	lbs.
Total to date, 1901	17,211,497	lbs.
Do. 1900	21,848,306	"
Do. 1899	21,327,190	"

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Total to date 1901	1,645,473	12,587,557	.....
Do. 1900	275,820	7,422,490	.....
Do. 1899	2,786,193	2,367,452	163

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHWANG AND TIENTSIN.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Dust. lbs.
Total to date, 1901	153,897	10,288	133,409	25,277
Do. 1900	175,105	2,640,383	.....	.....
Do. 1899	8,790,324	537,348	1,120	.....

FREIGHTS.—For London, via Suez.—£2.10.0. per ton of 40 c. ft.; s.s. *Deucalion* sails on August 1st and s.s. *Malacca* on 3rd August.

For New York, via Suez.—£1.15.0 per ton of 40 c. ft.: s.s. *Hudson* will clear on Saturday, 27th inst., to be followed by s.s. *Heathburn* due here 1st August, and at short intervals by the s.s. *Jupiter*, *Mogul*, *Kurdistan*, *Satsuma* and *Lennox*. The s.s. *Arara* will be ready to load on July 26th, to be followed by s.s. *Ataka*. The s.s. *Tragonia* will leave about the end of August.

Rates overland by Pacific routes are 1½ cents gold per lb. gross.

For Odessa and or Batoum.—s.s. *Vladimir* will sail on or about 26th July. s.s. *Mercury* is due on the 27th and will have prompt despatch. s.s. *Kazan* will leave on or about 1st August.

statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 26th July, 1901
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 160 to 171 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningbo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	Newchang.	Foochow.	Kiaochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Low-L.	Strandries.
Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.	11,034	410	22,940	8660	2,96	58,238	3720	15,095	40,458	4833	850	60	640	5425	6610	250	18,000	658
T-Cloths, 32-in.	68	330	2,500	705	...	4,404	...	1,905	8,330	100	...	910	2,385	...	70	...	3,000	...
" 36-in.	648	...	...	25	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	130
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
White Shirtings.....	4,150	700	3,412	3,118	1940	30,665	50	2,636	22,053	180	250	...	120	300	1740	50	8,000	1000
Drills, Eng. & Indian	10	35	900	375	615	1,320	...	110	392	...	80	30	...	1	50	420	1,200	...
" Dutch	...	...	360	...	240	300	...	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	50
" American	3,270	15	3,255	965	975	15,045	...	7,440	10,590	1845	3,075	...	615	...	45	...	1,800	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	840	...	110	90	230	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	80
" Dutch	220	...	...	40	350	20	...	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	300	60
" American	480	...	460	180	20	480	...	540	680	4750	120	...	...	...	1000	...	400	700
Sheetings, English	30	...	2,460	4172	750	8,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
" Indian	...	...	...	60	120	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
" American	2,720	...	1,320	80	...	500	...	44,185	42,285	...	4,000	...	1,590	...	...	...	2,000	125
Dyed Cottons	...	50	...	...	210	570	...	200	196	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	500	100
Printed Cotton	410	60	2,595	370	60	10,080	...	1,985	650	314	180	...	61	...	...	...	1,500	...
Fancy Woven Cottons	60	...	360	60	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	600	...
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	160	75	375	283	250	2,395	...	915	2,413	205	60	...	...	...	100	...	40	90
Velvets	236	...	60	...	30	340	...	2	30	...	60	30	...	...	...	...	150	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Handkerchiefs.....Doz.	295	...	600	400	3251	...	...	950	...	...	300	100	...	...	...	...	4,500	...
Muslins.....Pcs.	300	...	354	200	...	1,390	...	1,200	800	300	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,000	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	700	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....Pels.	222	6	6,110	1068	1365	2,298	1585	606	6,744	99	81	21	...	...	...	...	1,200	159
" English	...	6	...	...	3	...	9	21	294	...	27	...	...	...	42	...	60	...
" Japan	177	9	433	646	563	10,011	31	902	1,246	6	...	95	854	...	...	...	600	...
" Shanghai	47	...	753	329	234	1,469	4907	919	1,635	60	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sp. Stripes, Woollen.....Pcs.	72	...	42	30	152	438	24	42	264	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
" Cotton	...	174	...	...	28	...	...	96	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Med. & Broad Cloths.....	...	...	...	...	6	218	12	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Camlets	60	20	80	60	120	600	...	30	100	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	360	150
Long Ells.....	...	110	110	330	1,464	40	...	70	80	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...
Lastings	60	...	20	...	...	280	...	210	230	...	20	...	...	40	...	...	240	300
Italian Cloth	60	...	...	30	...	900	38	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	590	30	2,017	500	230	11,756	950	931	951	240	...	...	...	...	480	...	1,800	...
" do. Plain	330	30	120	650	240	3,990	1481	860	519	80	80	60	...	...	...	...	1,800	...
Cotton Flannels European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" American	3,100	...	240	180	300	2,030	220	380	700	160	80	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
" Japan	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	642	...	1,209	21	4	307	...	946	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American.....Cases	11,850	...	31,600	18,800	2800	30,650	500	1,700	2,500	540	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1470
" Russian	3,050	200	14,000	13,800	13,230	55,100	...	...	8,000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.					TOTAL IMPORTS.					Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1899.	
	June entries.	July entries.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.		June entries.	July entries.	In Bond.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 27th July, 1900.
Grey Shirtings.....Pcs.	4,805	198,992	2,588,944	2,716,999	2,650	164,491	3,210	1,832,058	3,488,409	1,171,795	2,240,666	
T-Cloths, 32-in.	4,310	21,069	307,490	407,565	...	14,884	...	284,717	337,832	74,461	171,447	
" 36-in.	...	2,773	38,943	42,841	99	2,370	...	35,268	86,408	26,772	59,064	
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	1,010	19,995	27,790	...	...	...	5,880	8,628	8,338	33,040	
White Shirtings.....	5,516	74,707	1,052,660	1,095,234	1,630	81,869	999	928,846	4,455,017	492,563	734,643	
Drills, English & Indian	40	6,646	59,385	106,009	...	2,820	...	71,345	118,166	27,529	46,132	
" Dutch	...	1,850	16,380	29,016	...	2,700	2,310	20,425	35,352	24,179	18,390	
" American	1,365	47,970	474,376	406,670	150	117,856	...	429,301	613,430	373,386	290,640	
Jeans, English & Indian.....	400	2,320	26,809	52,615	...	1,260	...	18,910	84,335	40,020	49,932	
" Dutch	...	900	6,890	16,000	...	...	...	2,740	18,840	4,130	12,450	
" American	20	5,480	67,825	44,830	...	7,000	...	23,760	105,960	40,640	62,780	
Sheetings, English	...	23,152	316,639	431,031	...	10,049	...	177,683	540,638	51,309	101,740	
" Indian	...	930	10,970	41,839	...	...	...	3,520	23,810	503	4,010	
" American	10,480	92,225	1,222,099	1,464,169	...	169,595	...	560,105	1,867,697	635,280	921,560	
Dyed Cottons	...	1,926	47,259	47,997	...	6,936	194	89,303	74,260	50,064	21,599	
Printed Cotton	244	18,056	328,880	455,537	...	13,777	740	281,093	684,389	402,416	378,478	
Fancy Woven Cottons	...	1,580	27,026	81,211	...	912	...	12,751	87,905	28,185	21,978	
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	535	7,386	116,157	124,043	...	6,995	3,409	62,897	191,863	113,272	145,943	
Velvets	...	956	13,801	13,924	...	370	...	16,844	25,749	13,554	11,275	
Velveteens	...	120	2,835	4,832	...	...	...	896	4,288	2,955	3,758	
Handkerchiefs.....Doz.	...	10,796	226,801	259,100	...	8,750	800	144,803	331,489	213,669	238,191	
Muslins.....Pcs.	300	5,444	142,278	168,373	2,182	14,885	6,476	218,934	314,913	172,293	130,566	
Lenos & Balzarines	...	1,040	43,103	38,078	...	158	...	3,997	15,657	25,887	46,940	
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....Pels.	363	35,495	441,379	341,596	261	23,664	...	398,490	316,176	128,137	211,426	
" English	...	462	3,925	12,681	...	792	7	5,934	6,731	7,332	1,980	
" Japan	1,192	14,558	171,961	239,544	310	23,331	...	173,446	262,029	30,204	3,086	
" Shanghai	...	10,257	153,859	88,844	...	...	...	327	...	...	?	
Spanish Stripes, Woollen.....Pcs.	...	1,260	12,367	9,677	...	654	1,896	19,401	9,904	12,016	9,368	
" Cotton	48	606	11,975	20,591	619	20	...	14,124	20,368	15,564	12,578	
Medium & Broad Cloths.....	...	478	9,422	11,400	...	112	...	9,312	11,815	9,517	12,832	
Camlets	180	1,470	18,234	24,424	70	1,458	...	16,763	18,692	9,988	10,320	
Long Ells.....	...	2,744	25,640	28,587	...	1,700	...	33,298	32,615	30,406	27,745	
Lastings	300	1,040	14,649	26,075	...	800	...	23,655	25,556	24,514	24,544	
Italian Cloth	240	1,538	23,848	28,275	150	3,831	...	37,549	24,959	30,906	17,840	
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	1,109	20,475	476,377	596,679	8,035	30,562	3,963	972,564	751,638	448,376	353,114	
" do. Plain	...	1,239	10,239	...	...	19,263	...	19,263	...	365,702	...	
Cotton Flannels European	...	...	3,915	15,679	...	60	...	97,432	88,471	18,188	151,779	
" American	...	7,790	21,676	...	28	2,500	...	34,744	...	192,020	?	
" Japan	...	28	5,037	864	...	951	...	4,699	4,464	?	10,327	
Lead-in Pigs	...	...	4,330	2,125	...	...	...	840	3,360	15,156	13,632	
Iron, Nail Rod	...	3,245	45,523	34,584	...	...	...	51,540	34,606	34,765	31,542	
Kerosene Oil, American.....Case	...	125,660	1,362,418	792,379	...	...	...	1,473,855	1,091,662	663,596	1,105,000	
" Russian	...	110,640	966,879	1,139,228	...	...	...	2,433,829	1,430,352	?	...	

* Exclusives of undeclared Import Cargoes per Stuttgart, Patroclus, Glenlogan, Glenroy, Hongkong Marn, Tucuma, Coromandel, Banca, Tientsin, China, Konig Albert and Empress of China.
Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Peleus, City of Peking, Malacca Empress of Japan, Deucalion, Annam, Bengal, Gaelic, Kaimon and Russian.